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Eisenmann

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(54) **TRANSPORT CARRIAGE FOR TRANSPORT OF A PATIENT SUPPORT AND/OR AN OPERATING TABLE COLUMN OF AN OPERATING TABLE**

USPC 5/600, 620, 81.1 R, 86.1, 510, 658
See application file for complete search history.

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A61G 7/05 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61G 13/104** (2013.01); **A61G 7/018** (2013.01); **A61G 7/08** (2013.01); **A61G 13/06** (2013.01); **A61G 13/08** (2013.01); **A61G 7/012** (2013.01); **A61G 7/015** (2013.01); **A61G 2203/80** (2013.01)

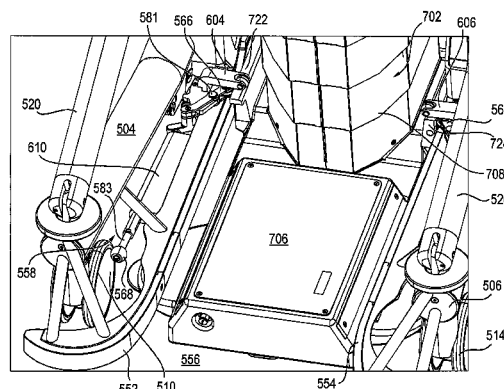
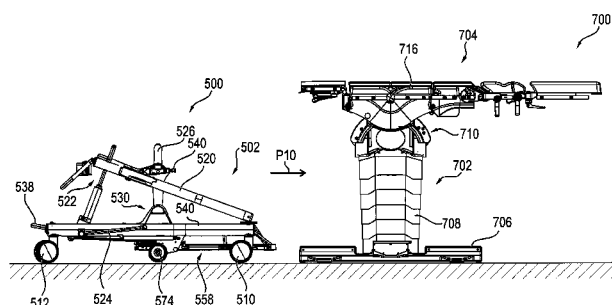
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A61G 1/00; A61G 1/0293; A61G 7/00; A61G 7/05; A61G 2007/0528; A61G 7/08; A61G 7/10; A61G 7/1019; A61G 7/1046; A61G 7/1049; A61G 7/1057; A61G 7/1067; A61G 13/00; A61G 13/10; A61G 13/104; A61G 2203/70; A61G 2203/80; A61G 1/0237

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transport carriage for transport for transport of a patient support and/or an operating table column of an operating table includes a chassis which is connectable with the patient support and/or with the operating table column. The chassis includes a first longitudinal beam and a second longitudinal beam arranged at a distance thereto. The first and second longitudinal beams form a fork-shaped opening. At least one castor which is pivotable about a swiveling axis is arranged at each longitudinal beam forming the fork-shaped opening. The transport carriage includes at least one delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of at least one of the castors about its swiveling axis. This delimitation can be automatically revoked upon lifting the base of the operating table.

15 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



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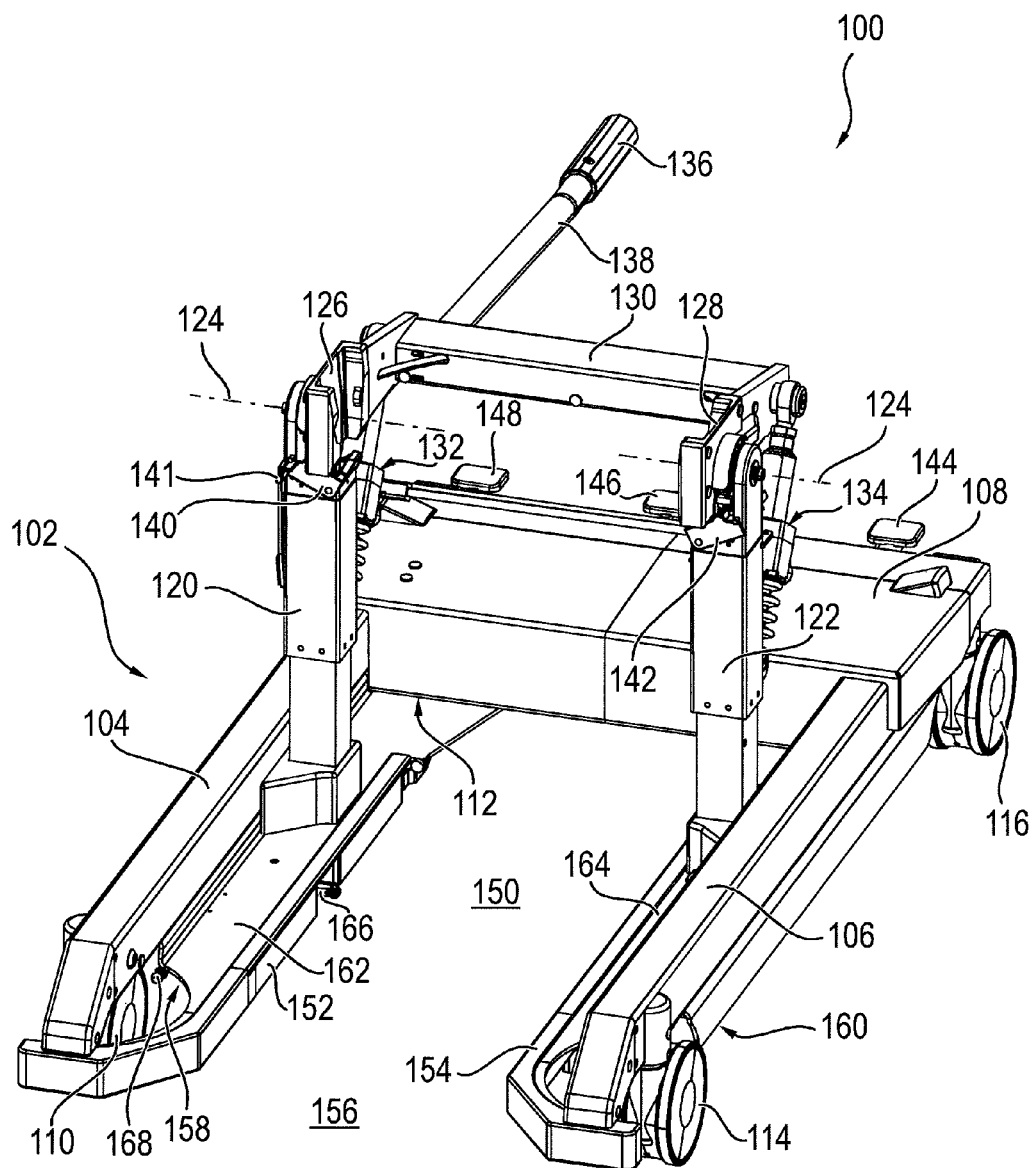


FIG. 1

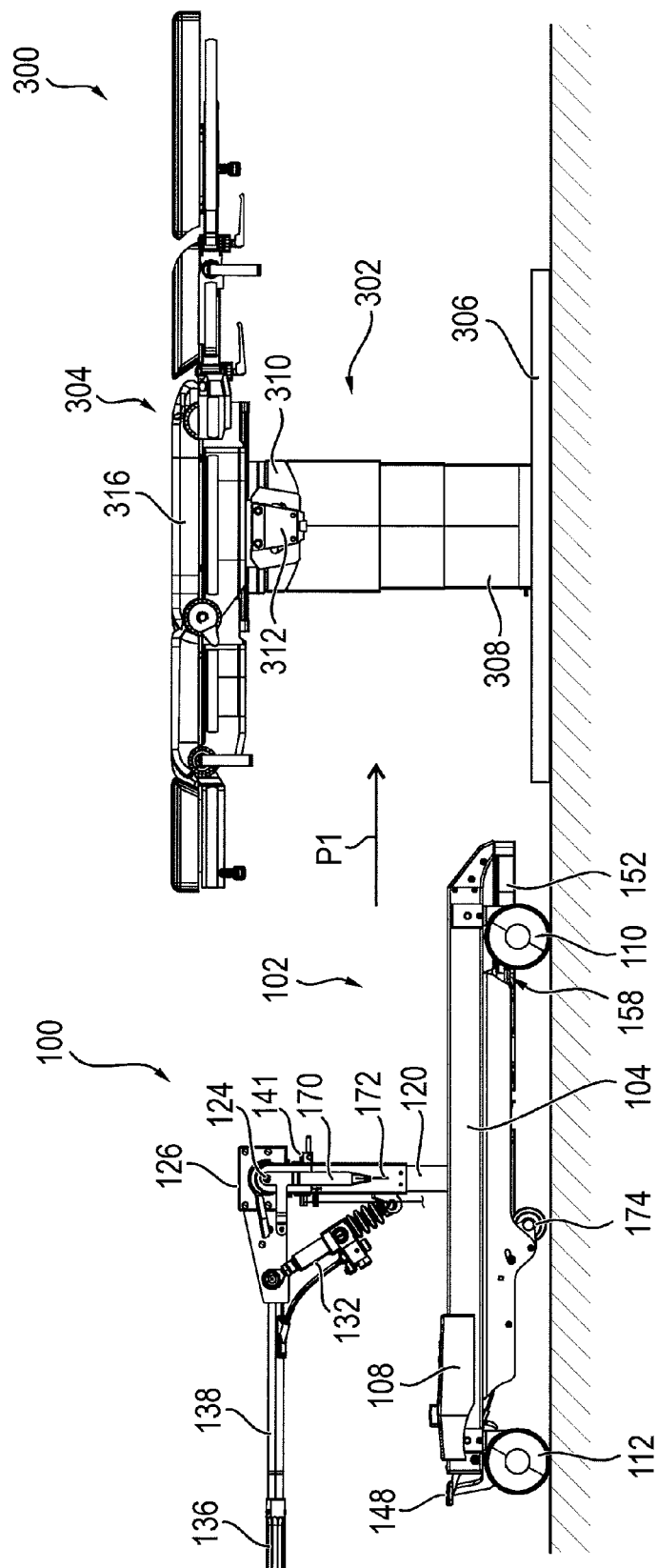


FIG. 2

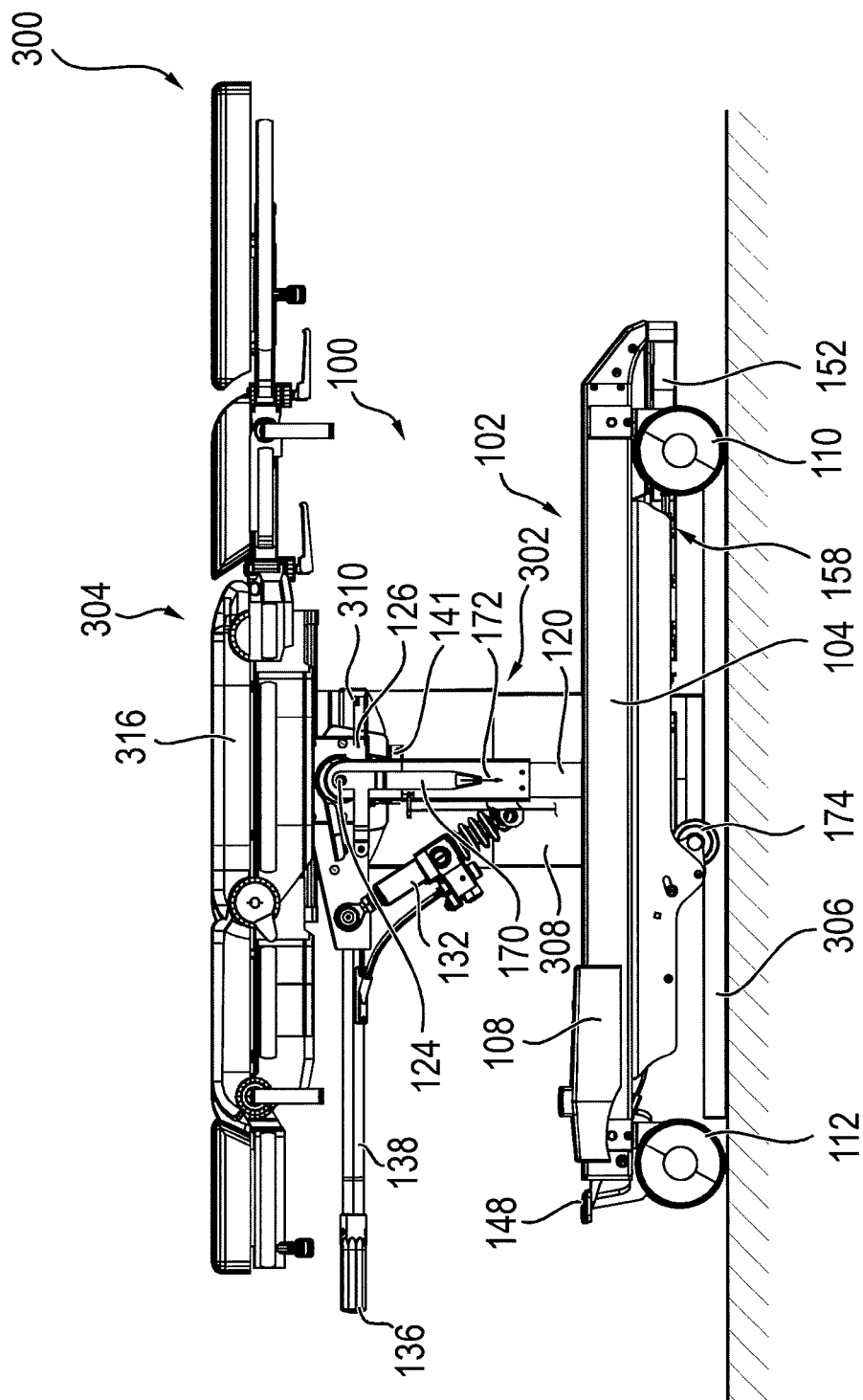


FIG. 3

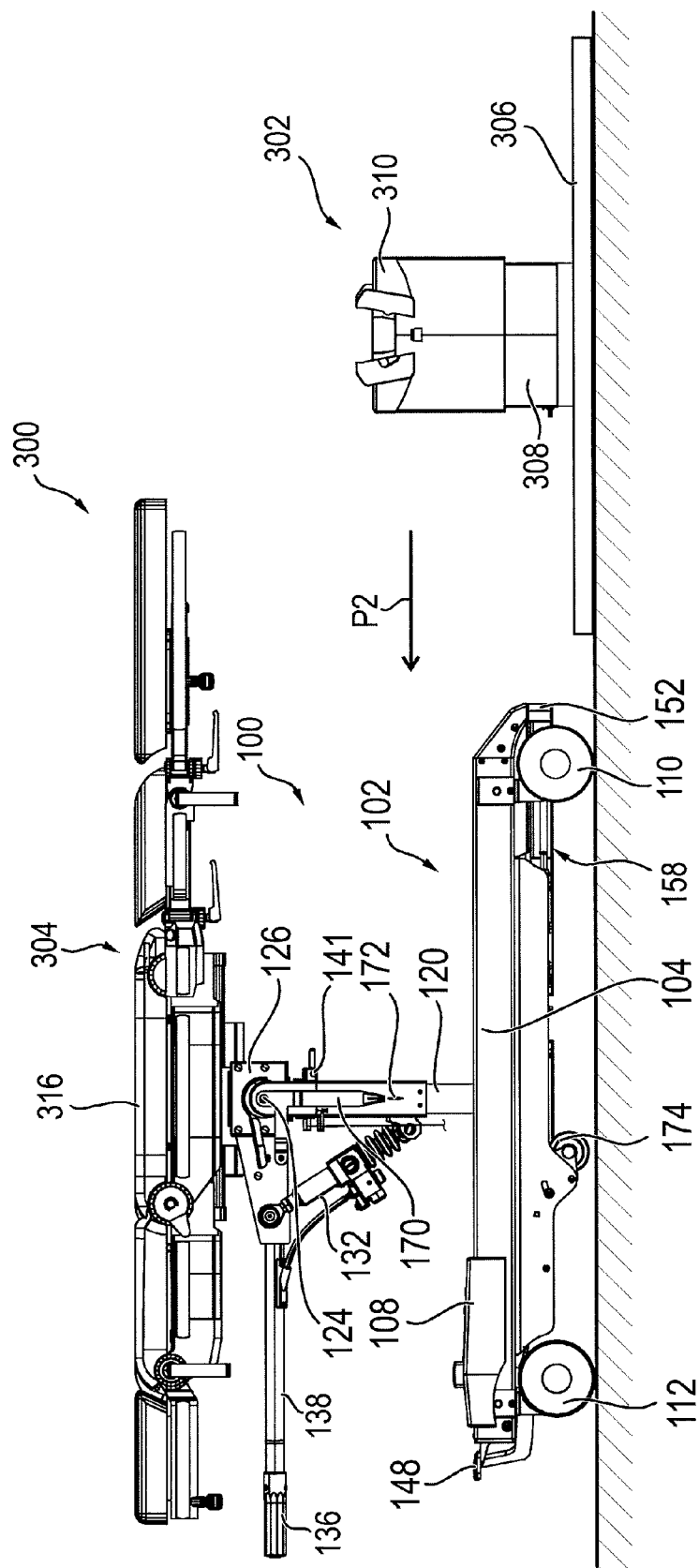


FIG. 4

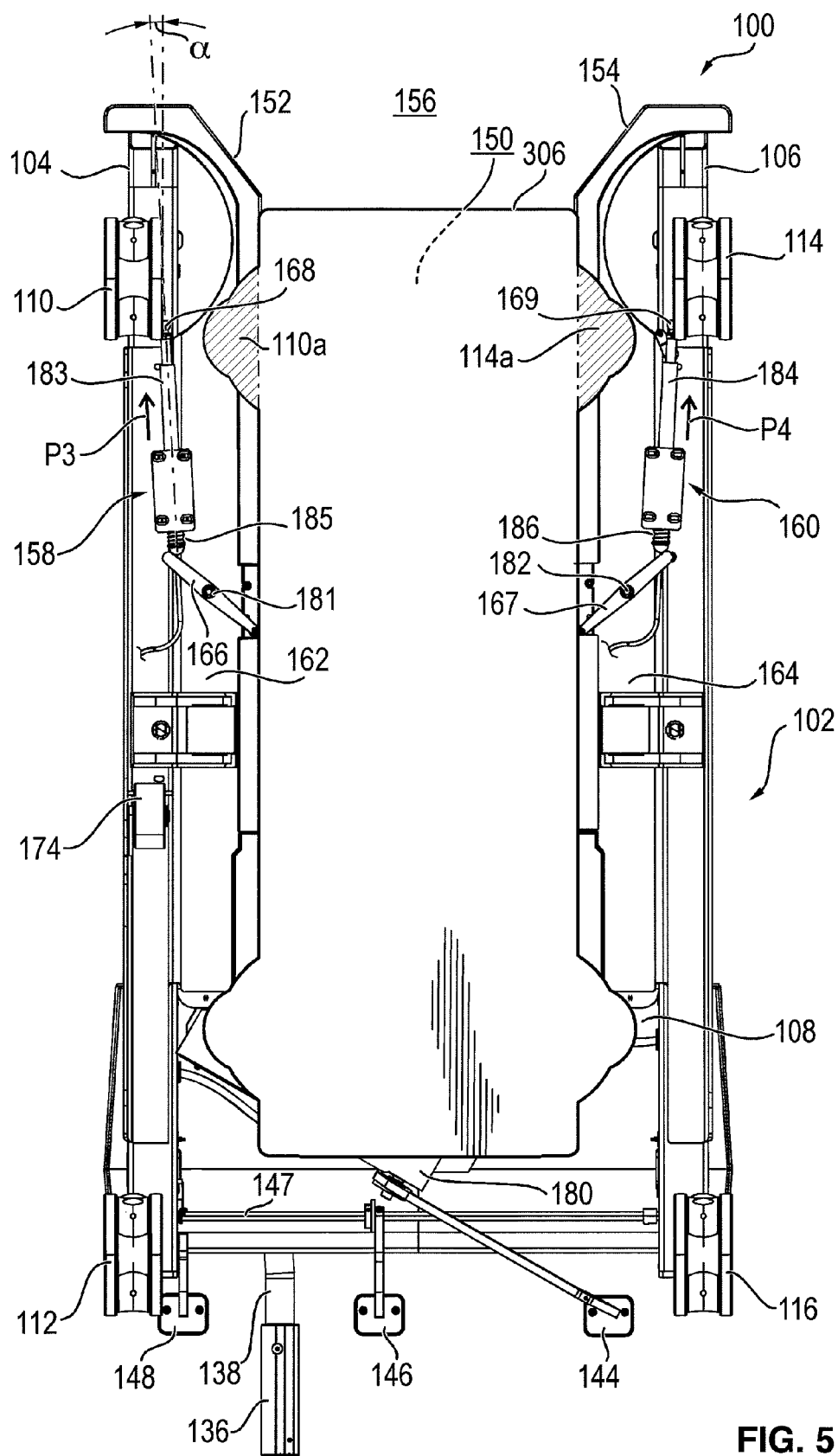


FIG. 5

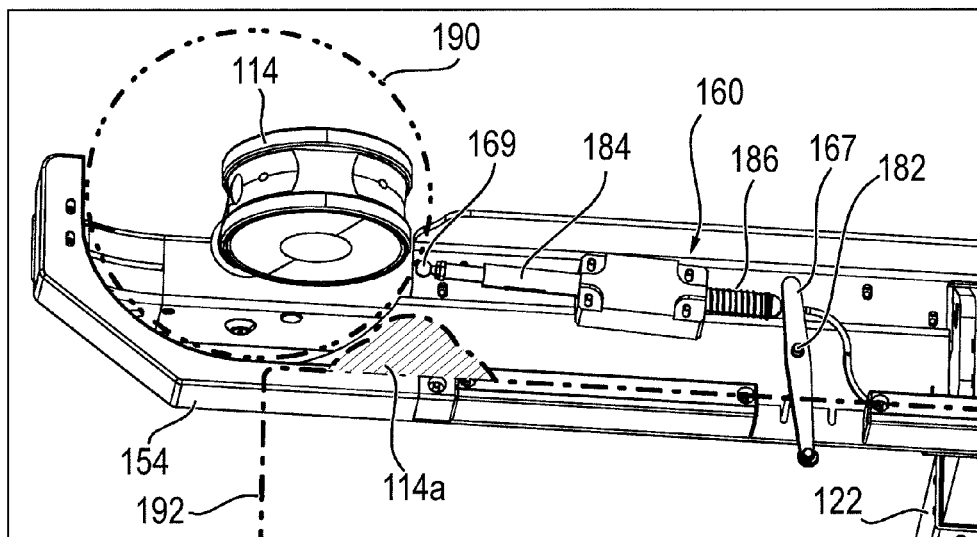


FIG. 6a

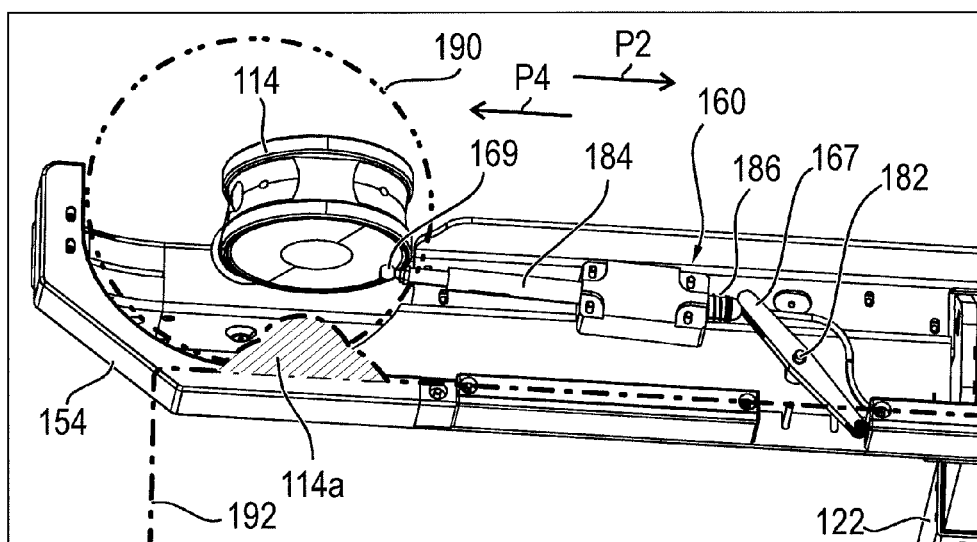
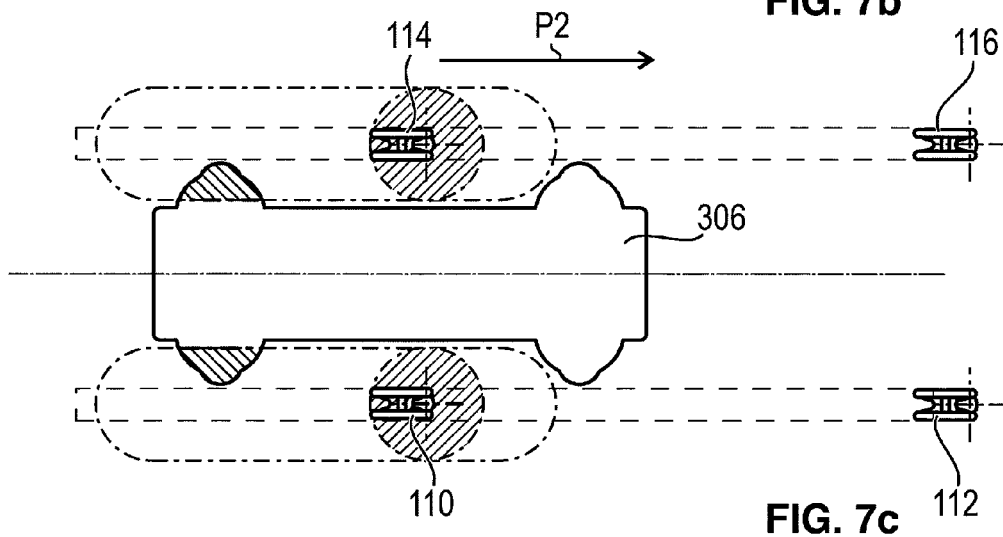
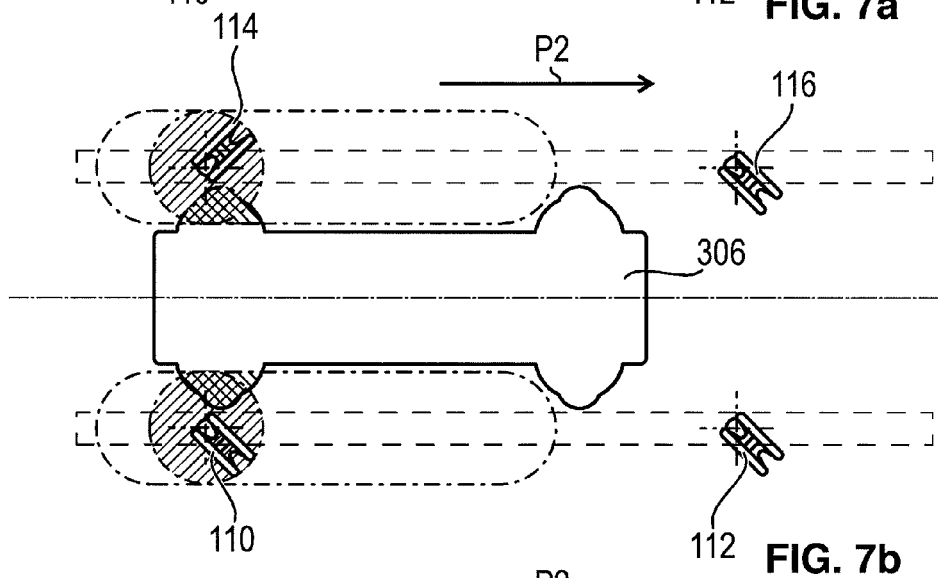
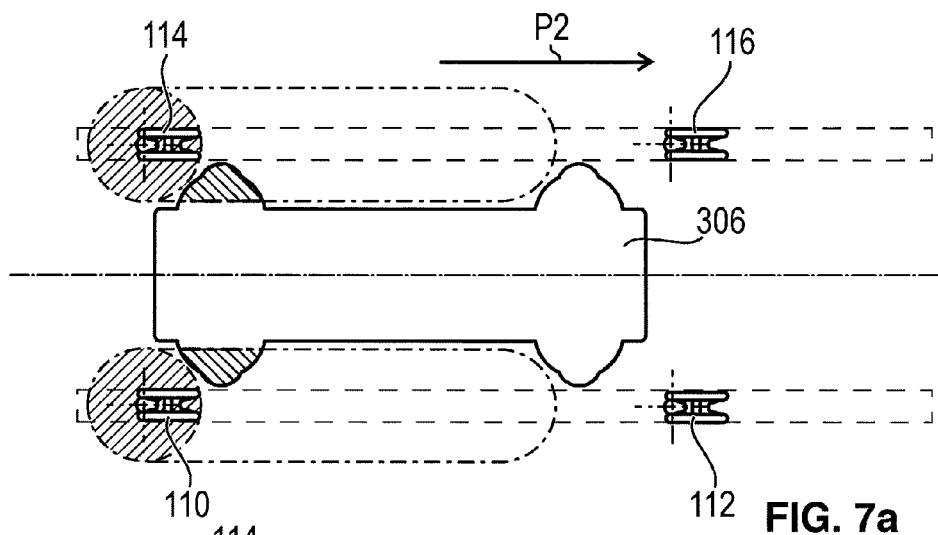


FIG. 6b



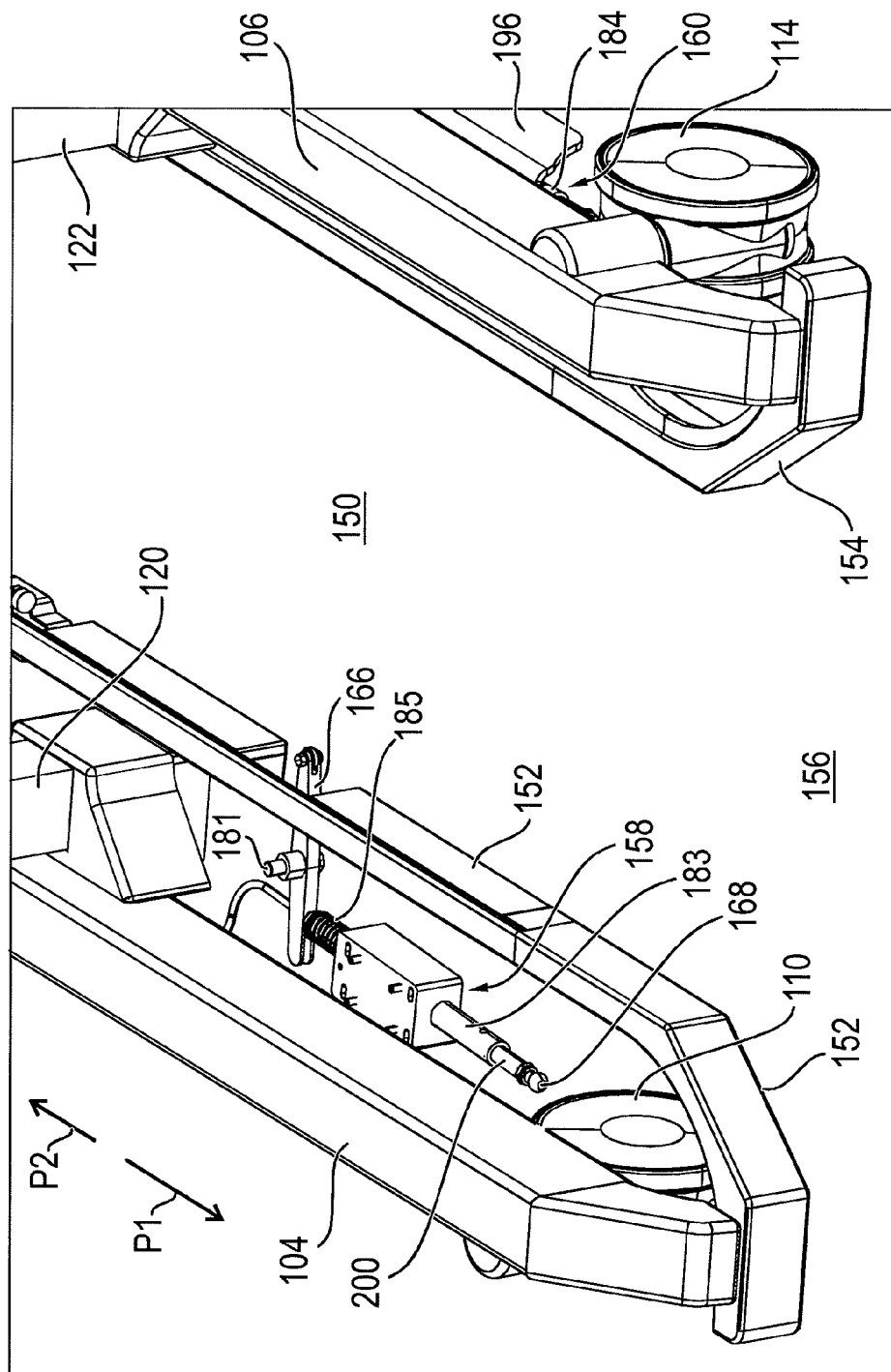


FIG. 8

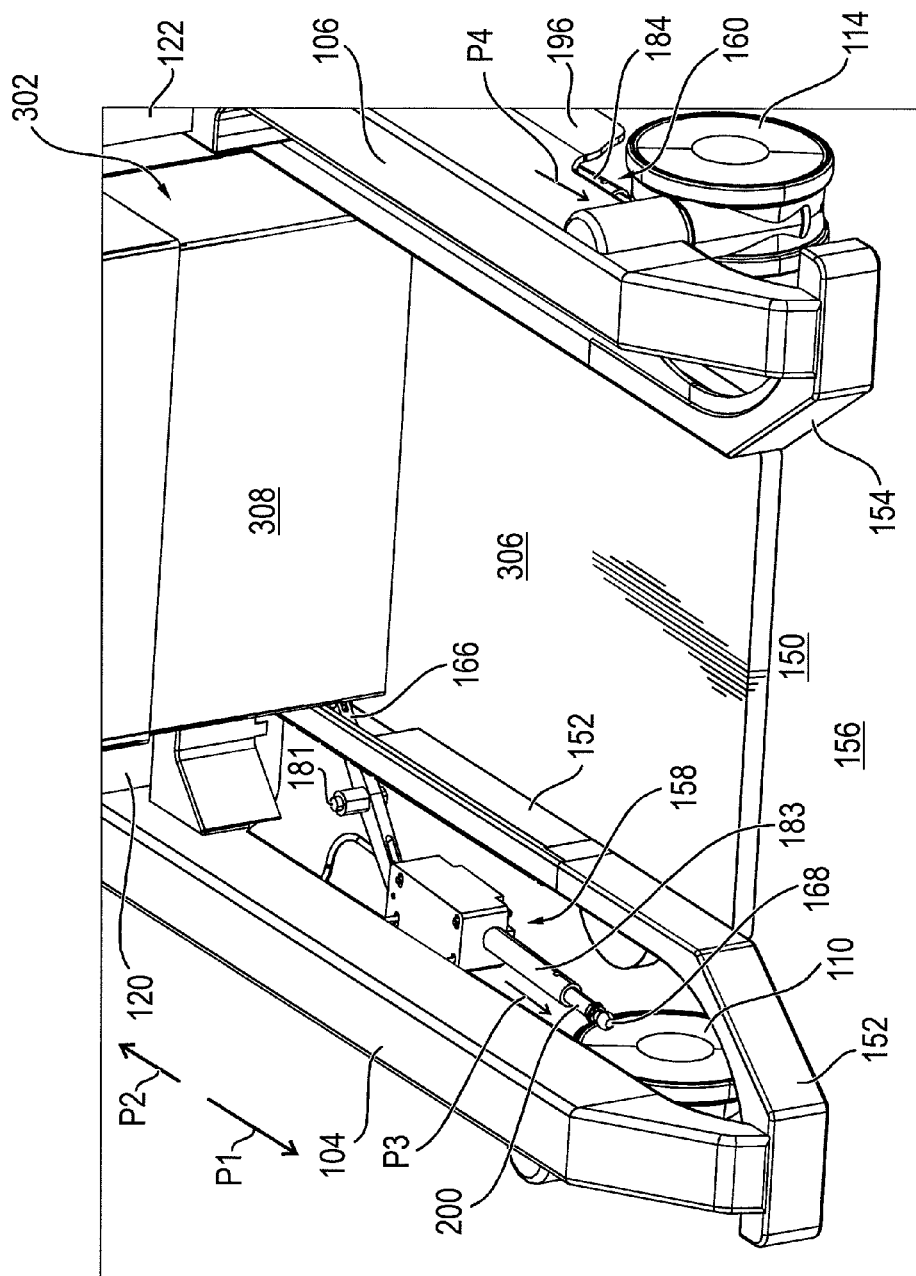


FIG. 9

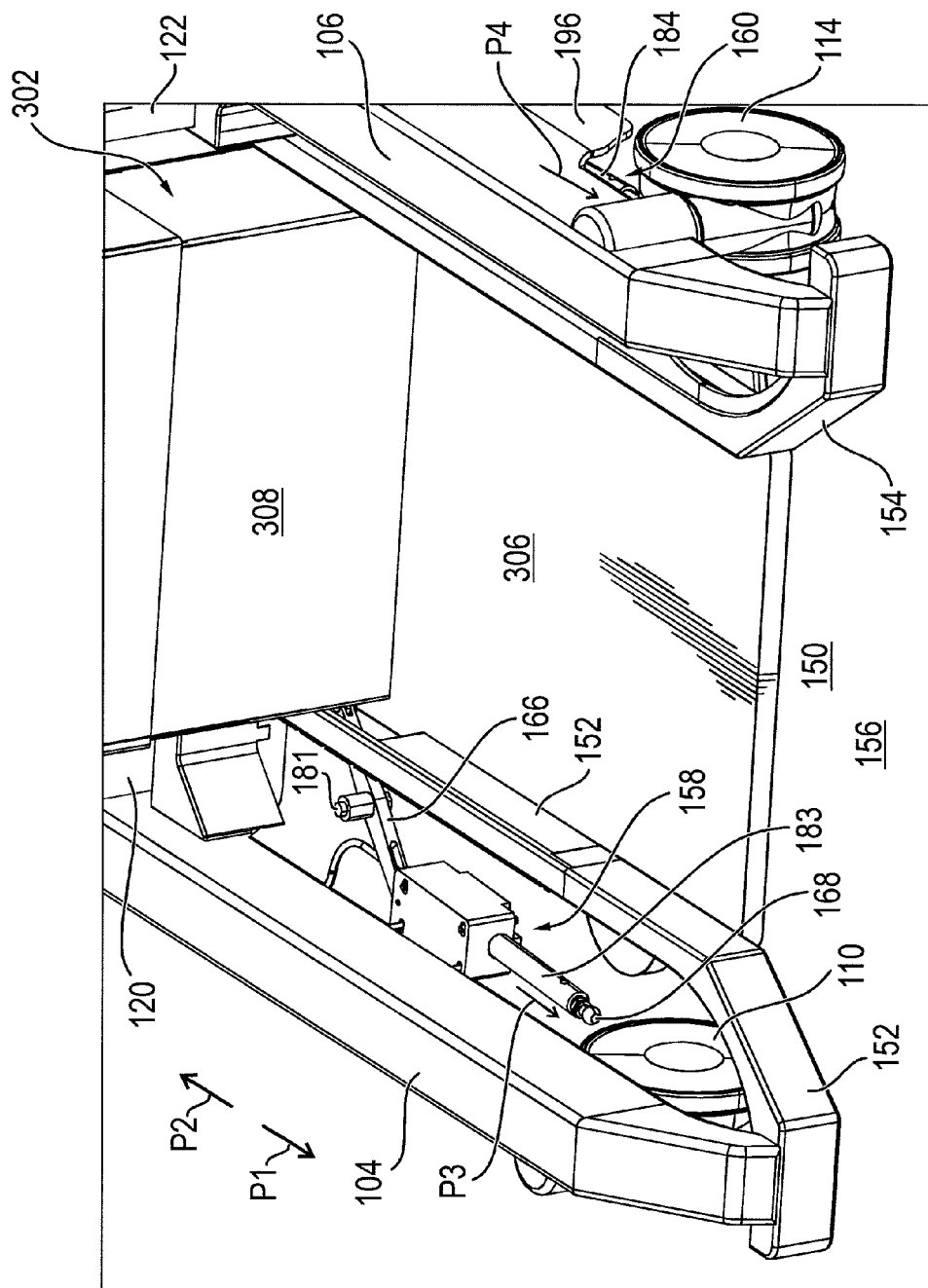
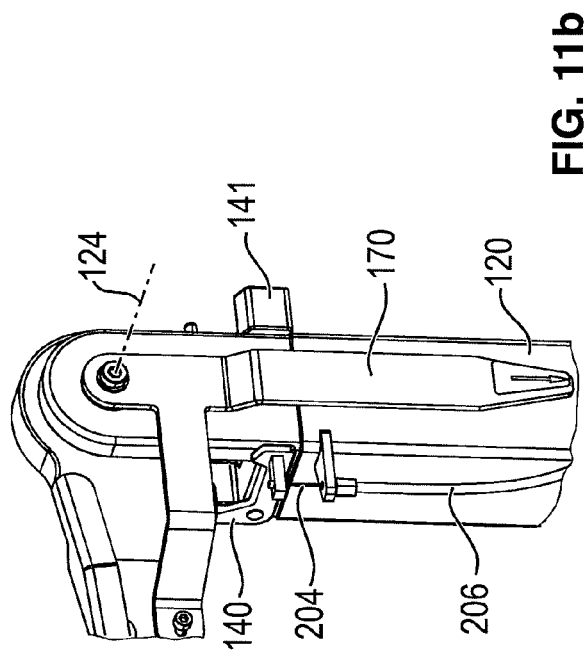
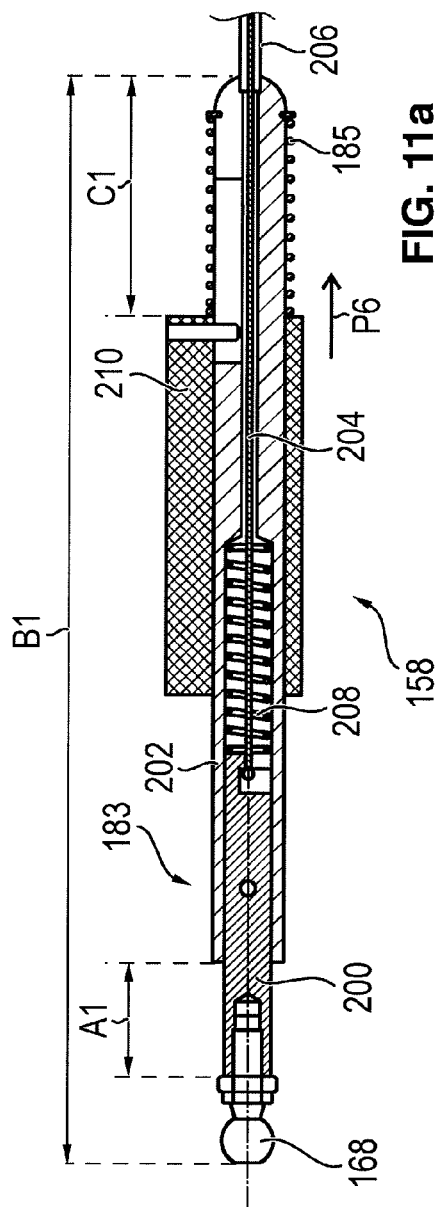
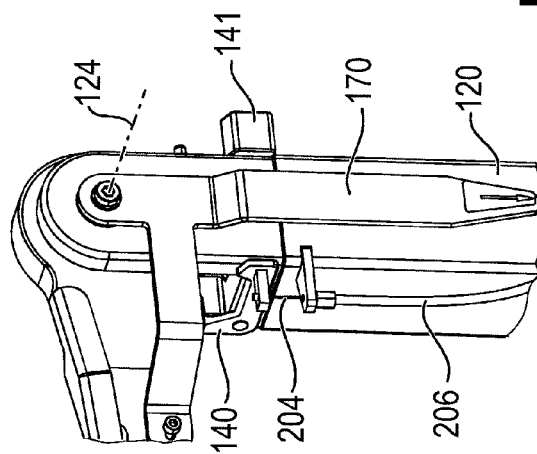
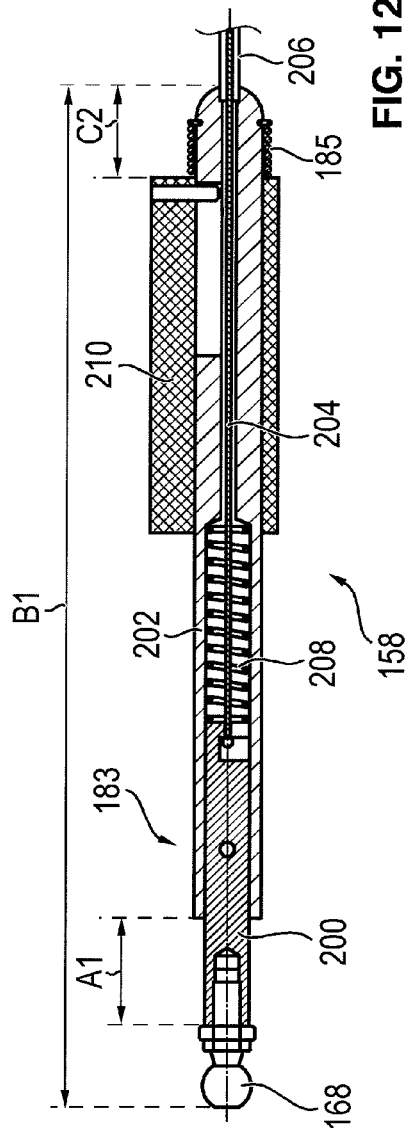
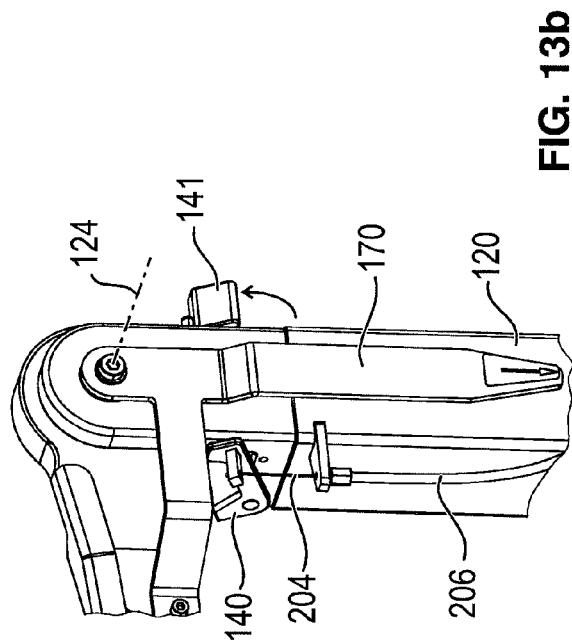
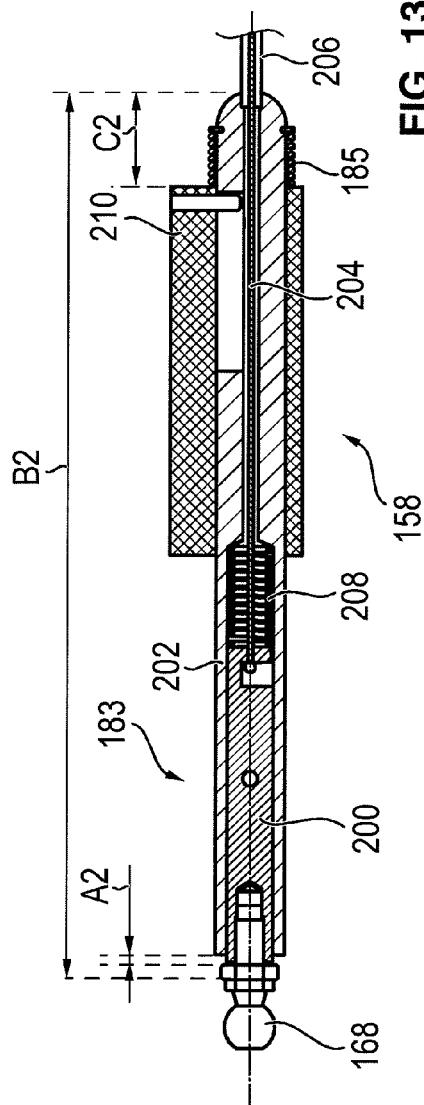


FIG. 10







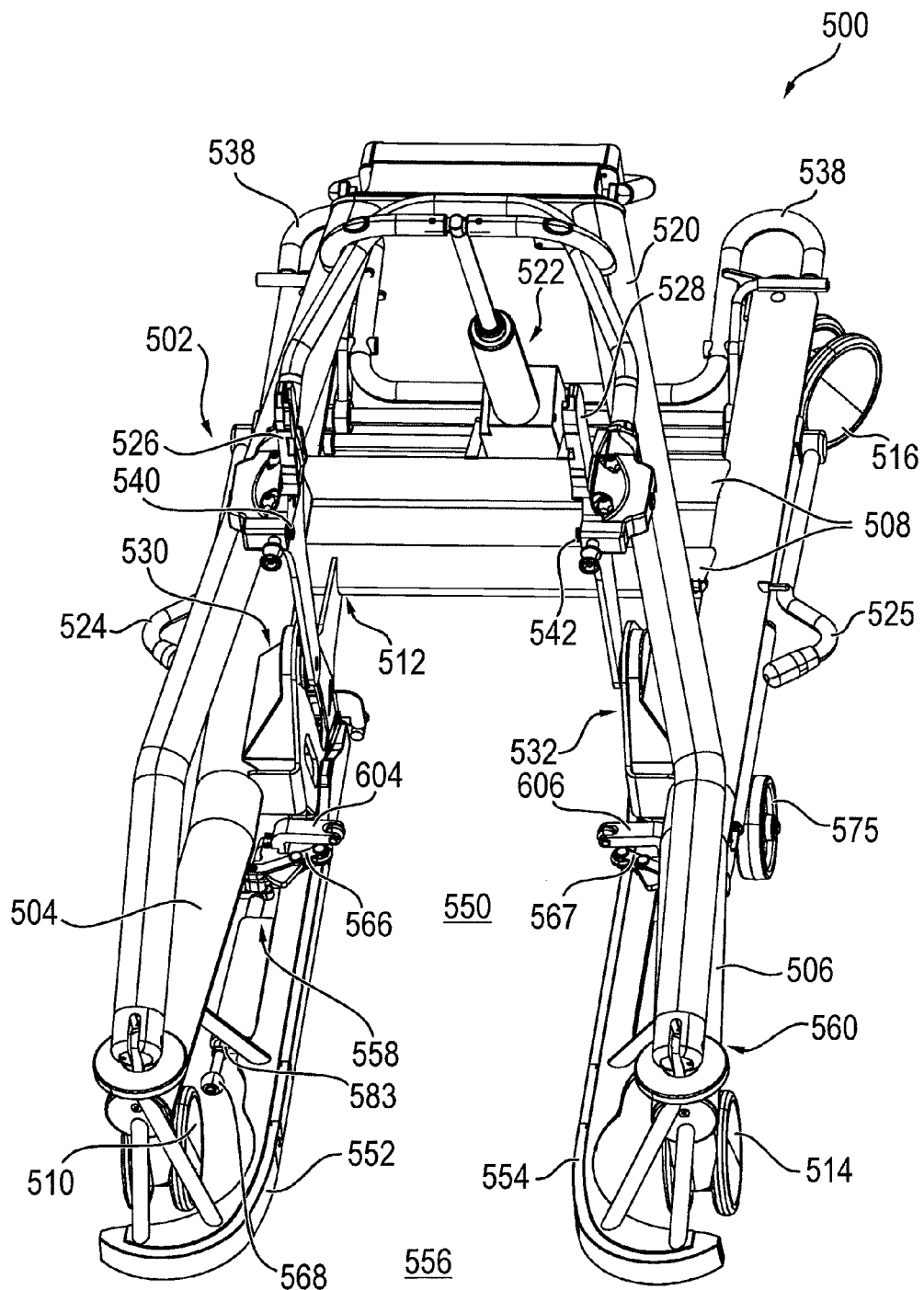


FIG. 14

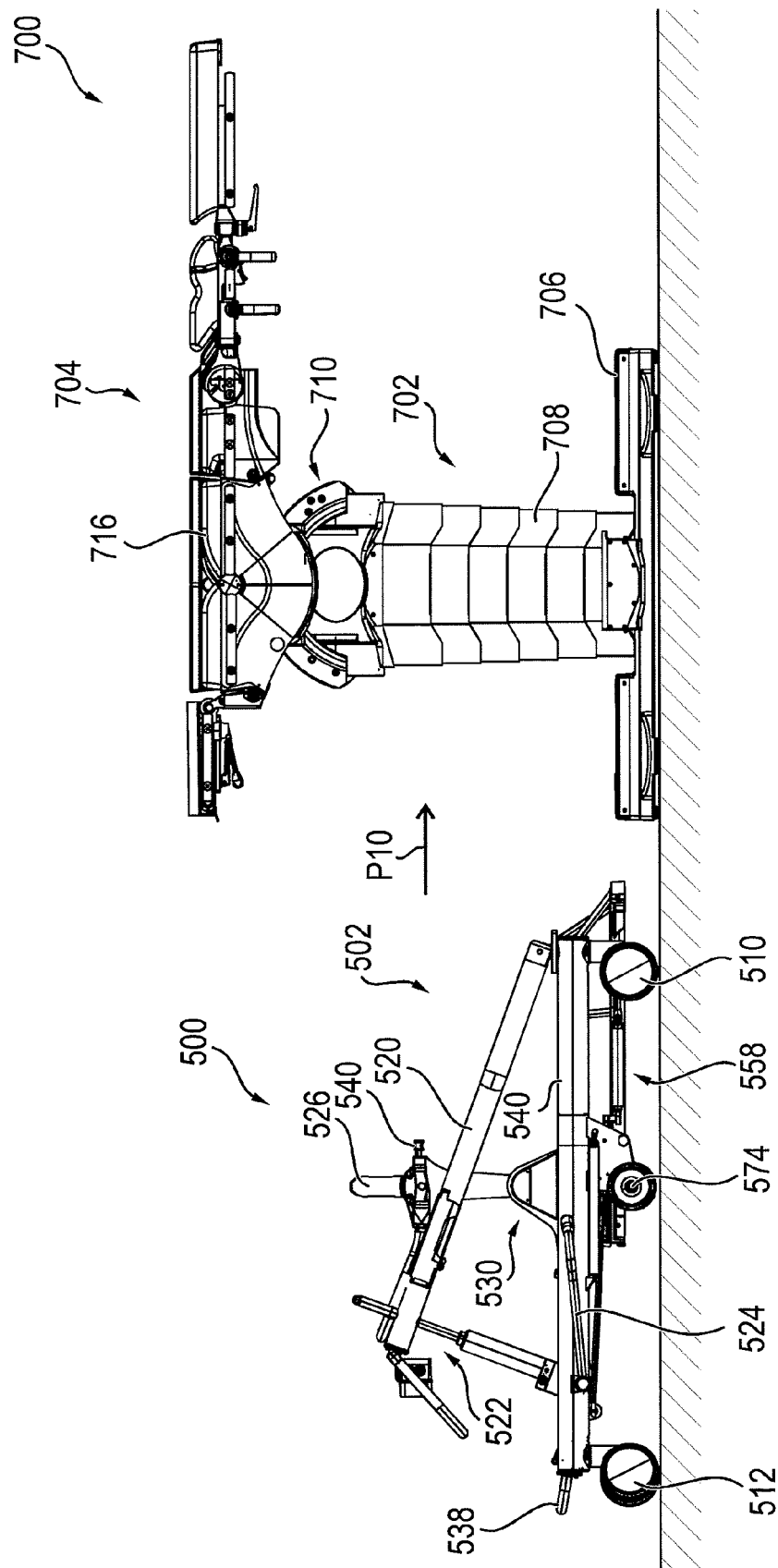


FIG. 15

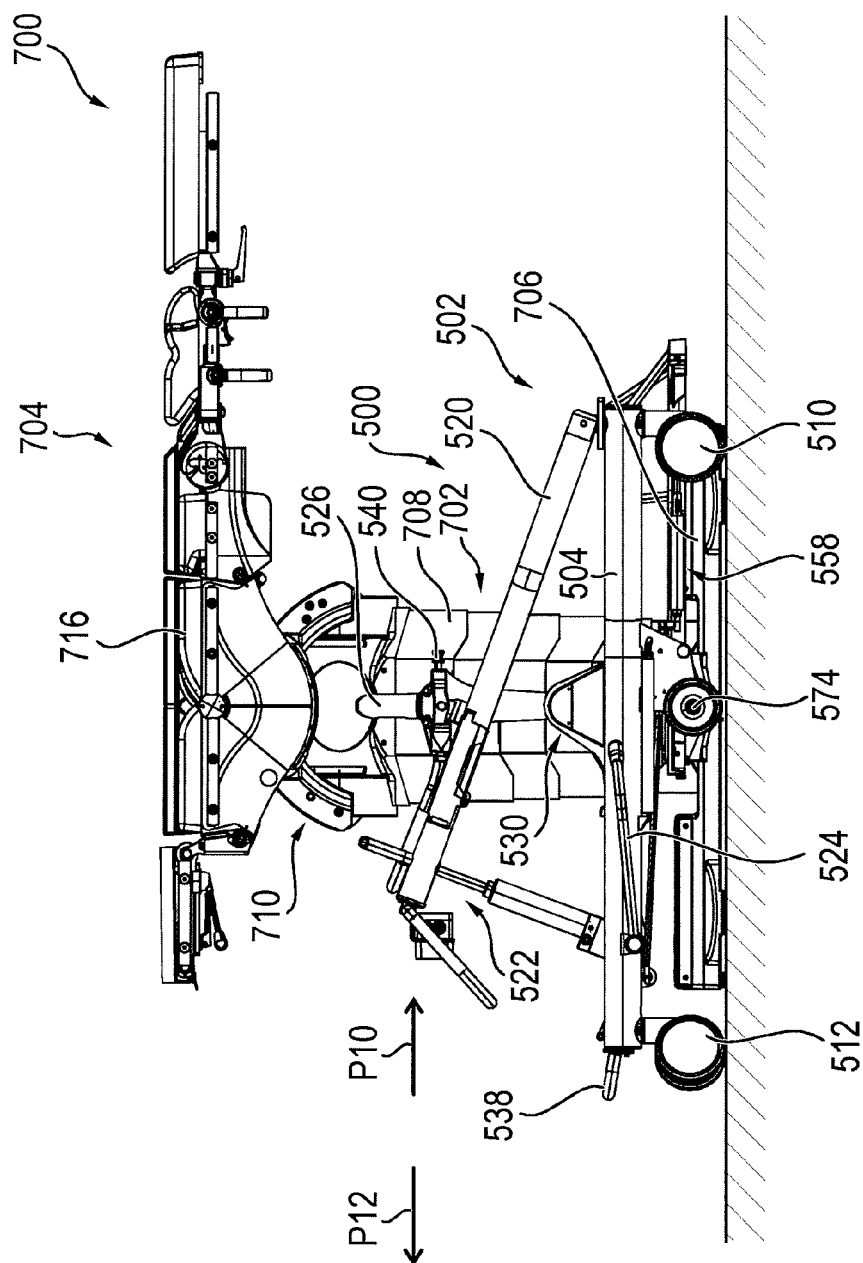


FIG. 16

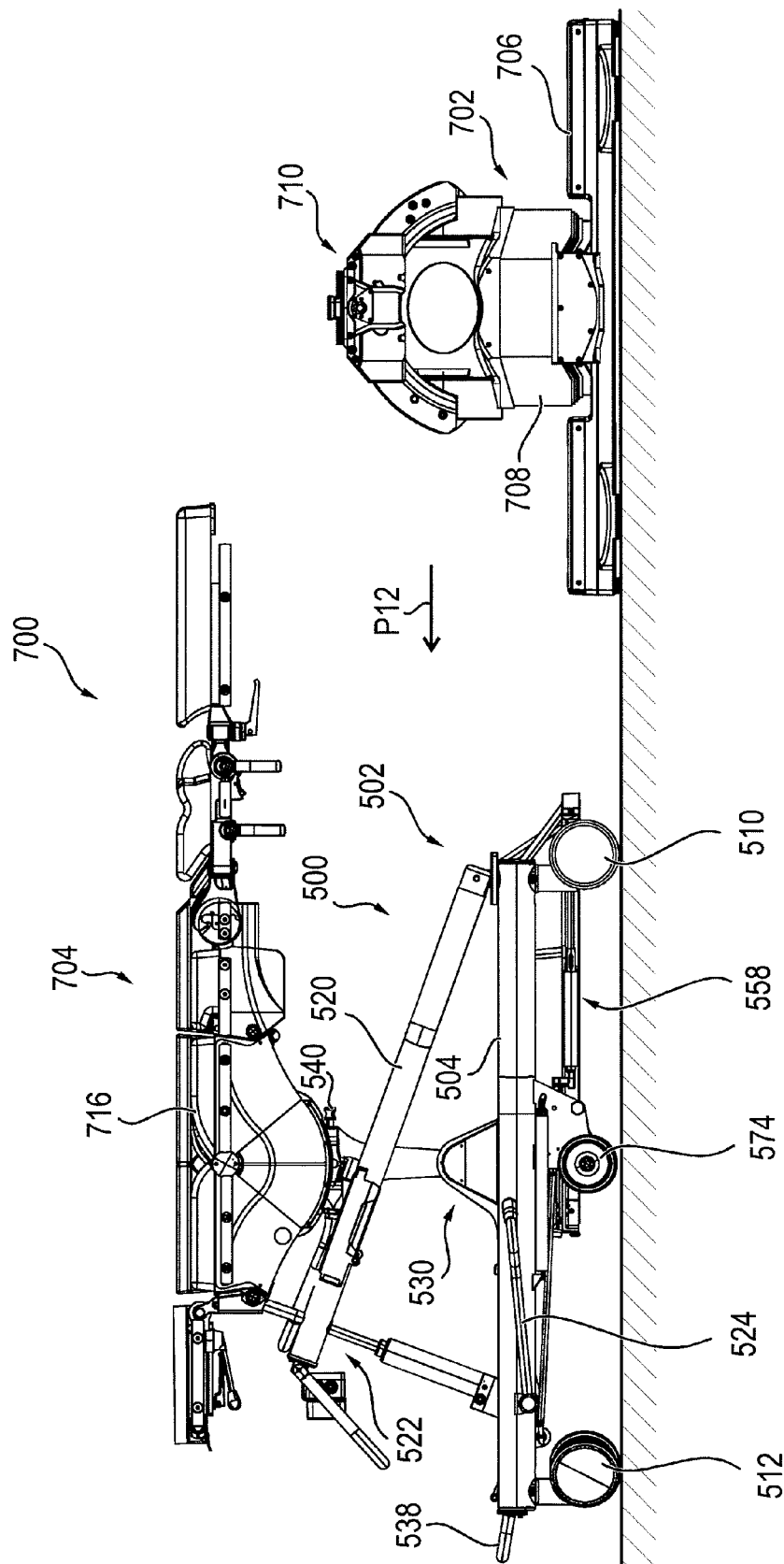
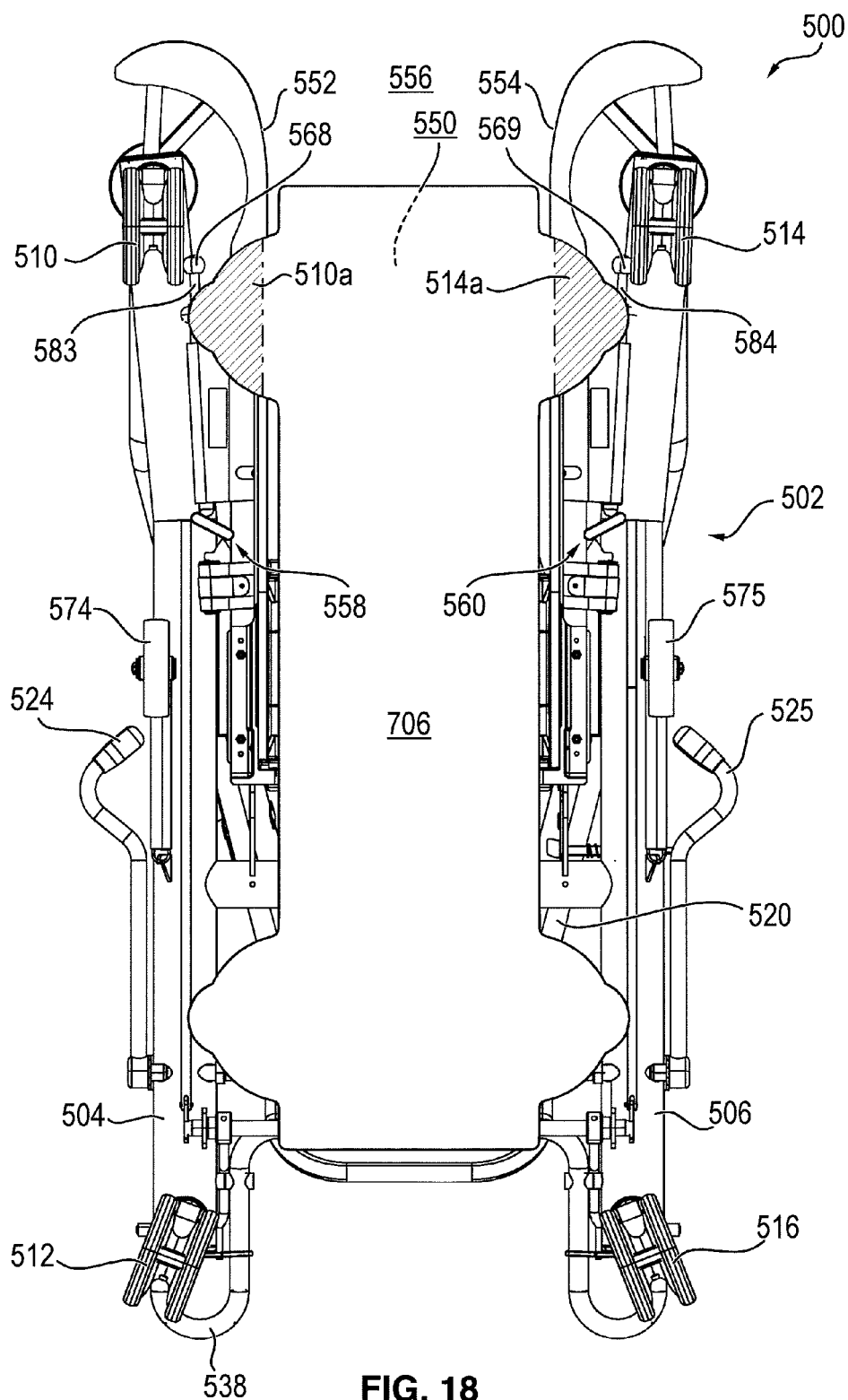


FIG. 17



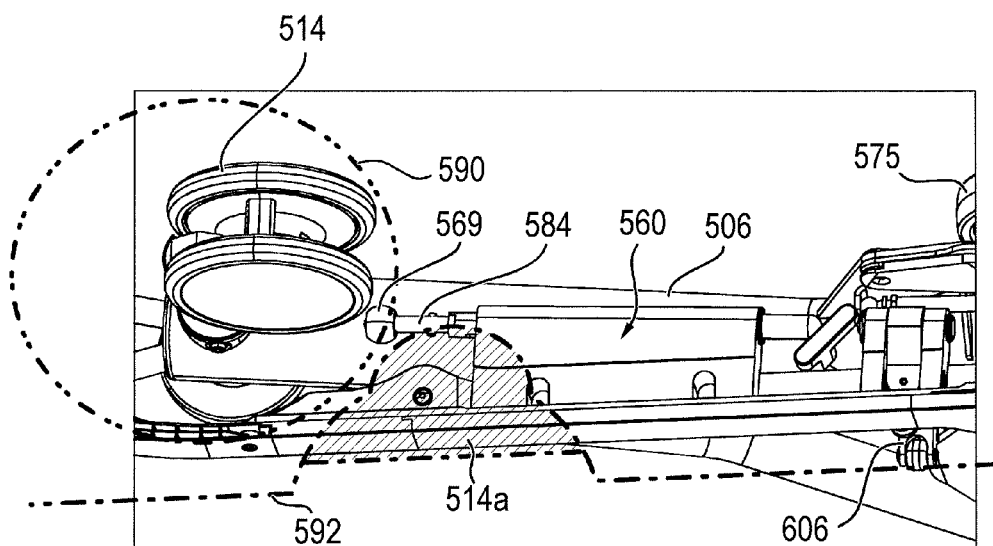


FIG. 19a

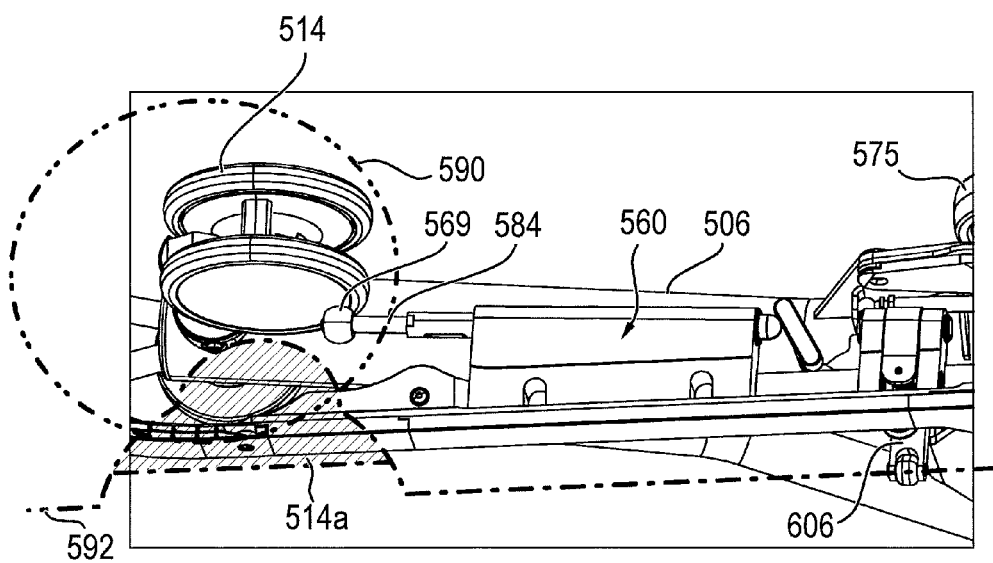


FIG. 19b

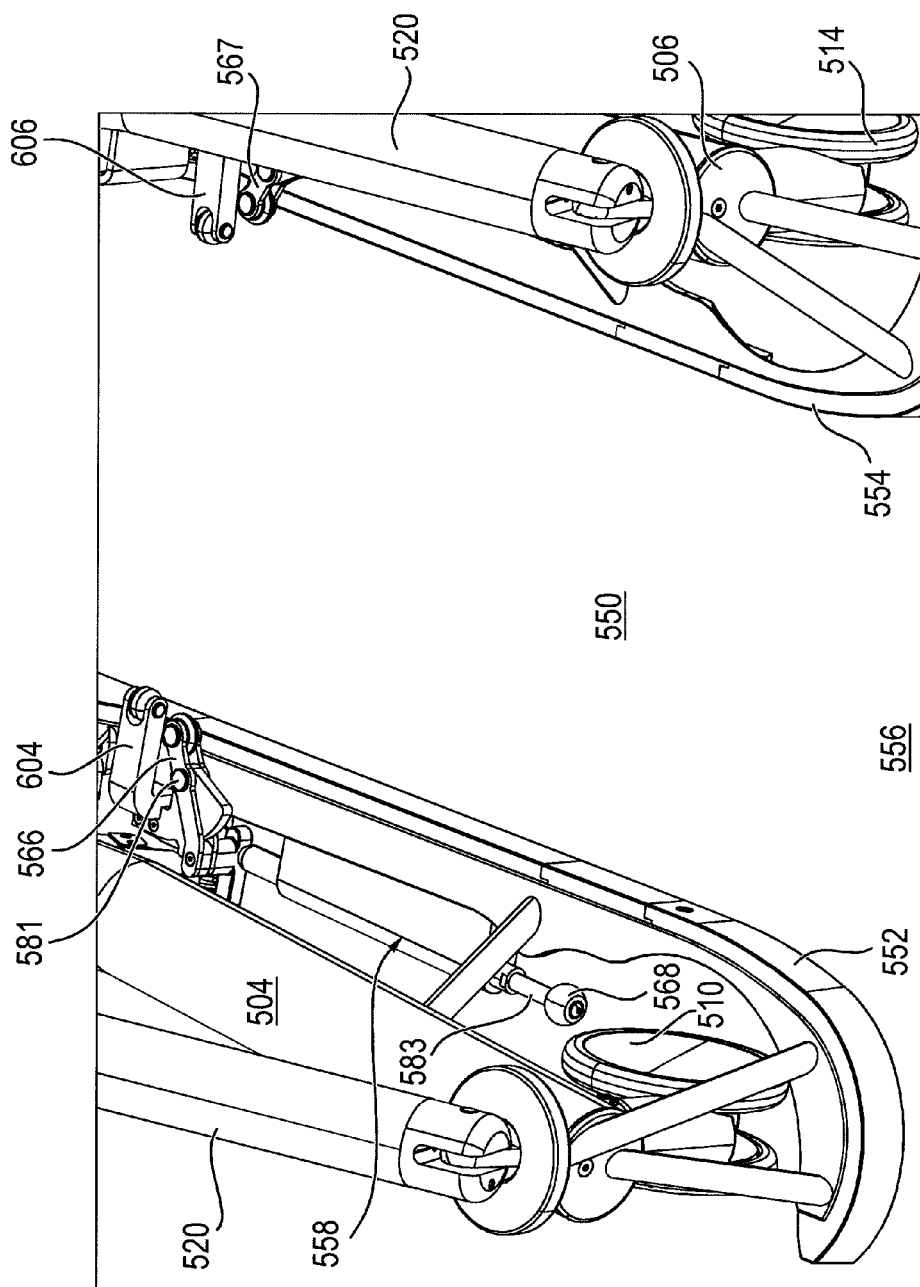


FIG. 20

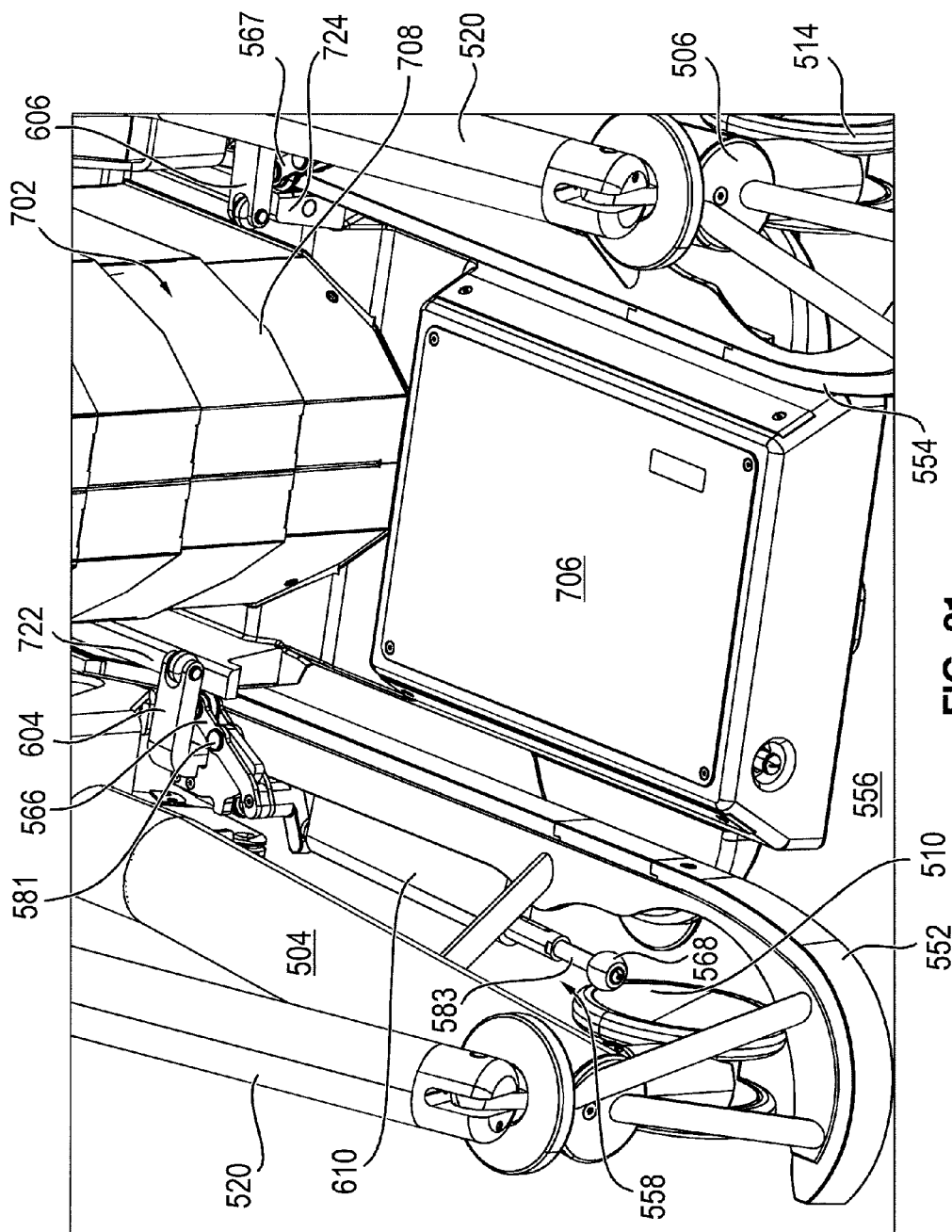


FIG. 21

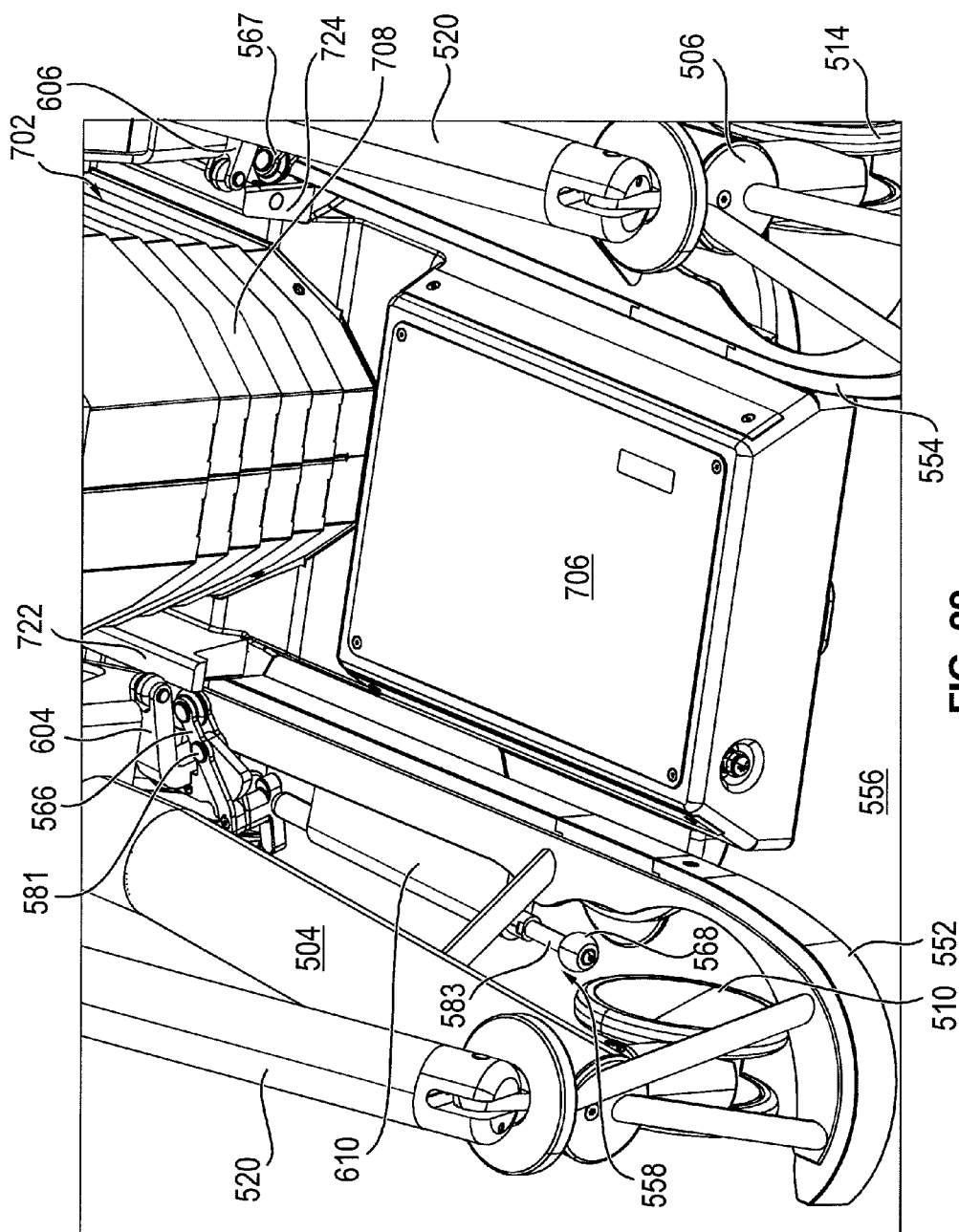


FIG. 22

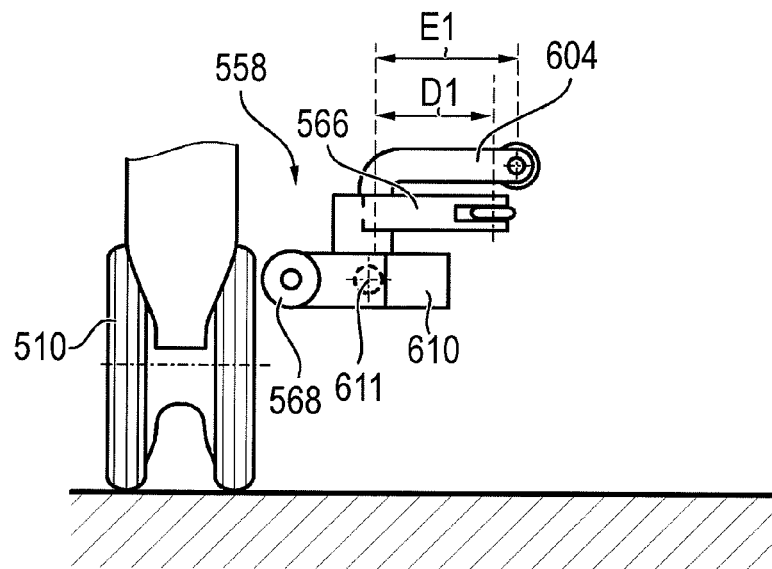


FIG. 23a

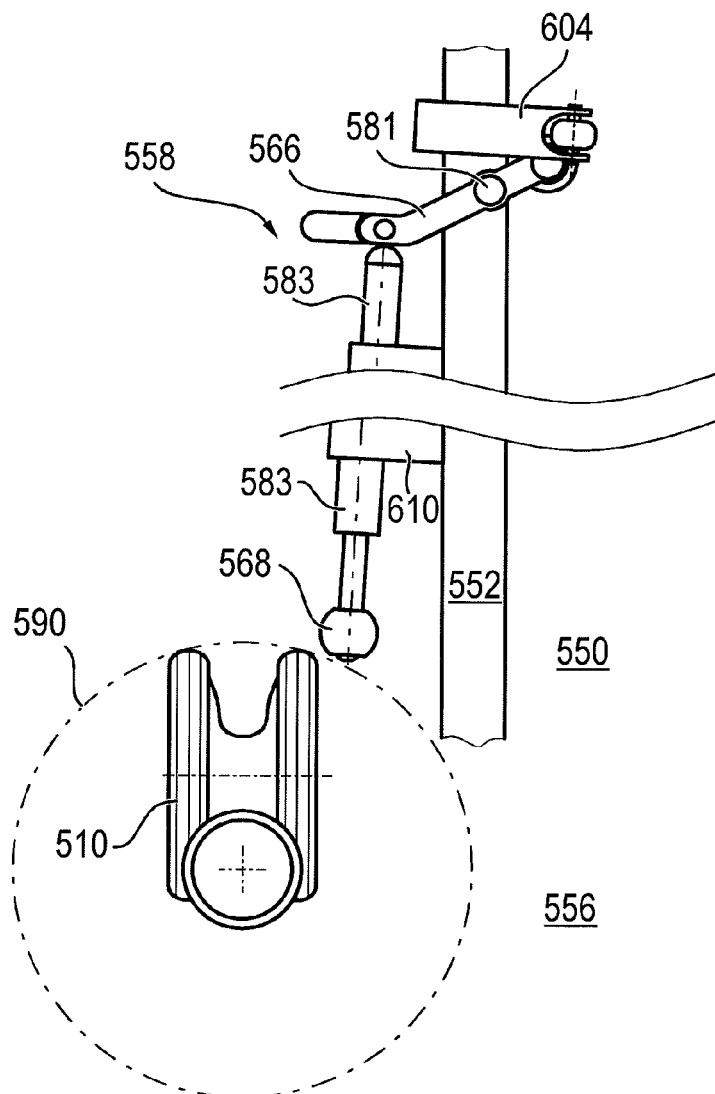


FIG. 23b

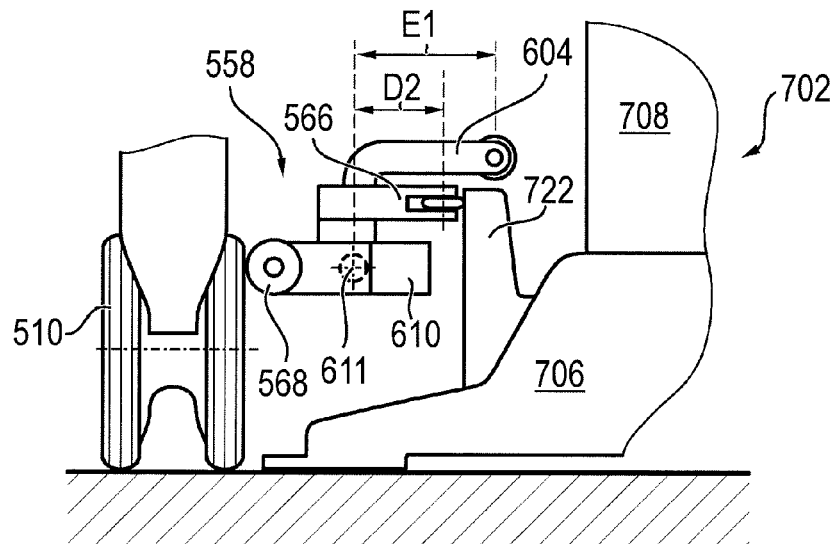


FIG. 24a

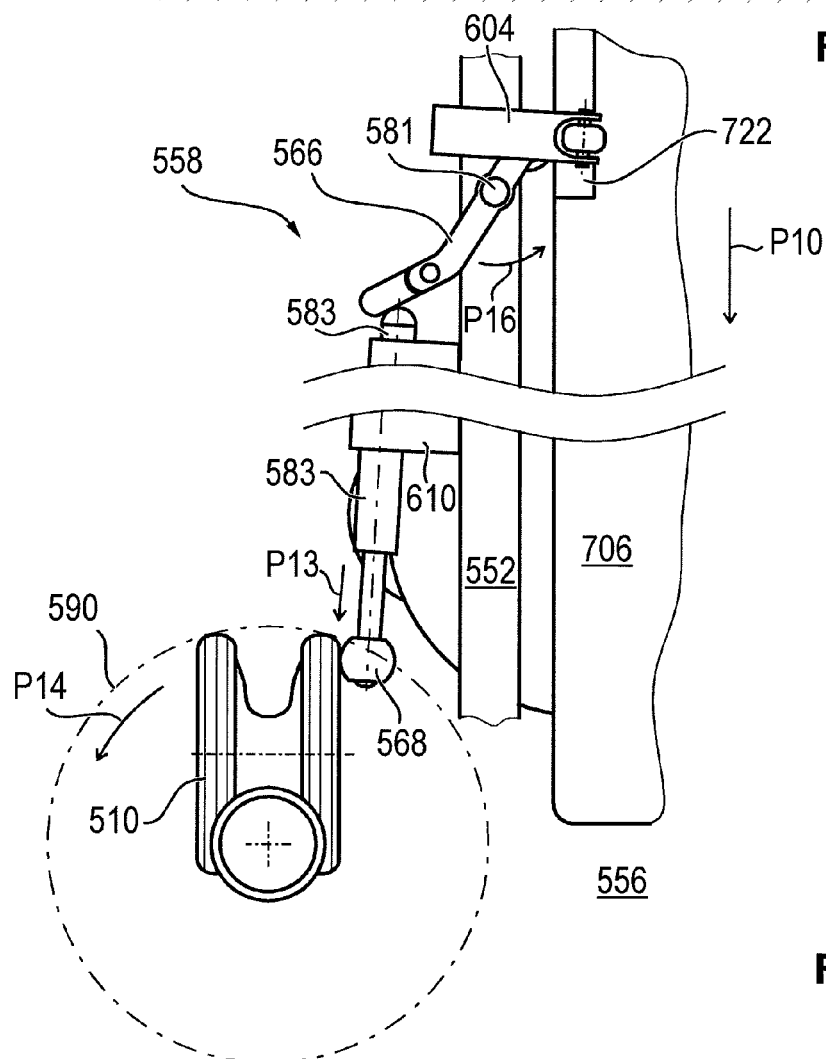


FIG. 24b

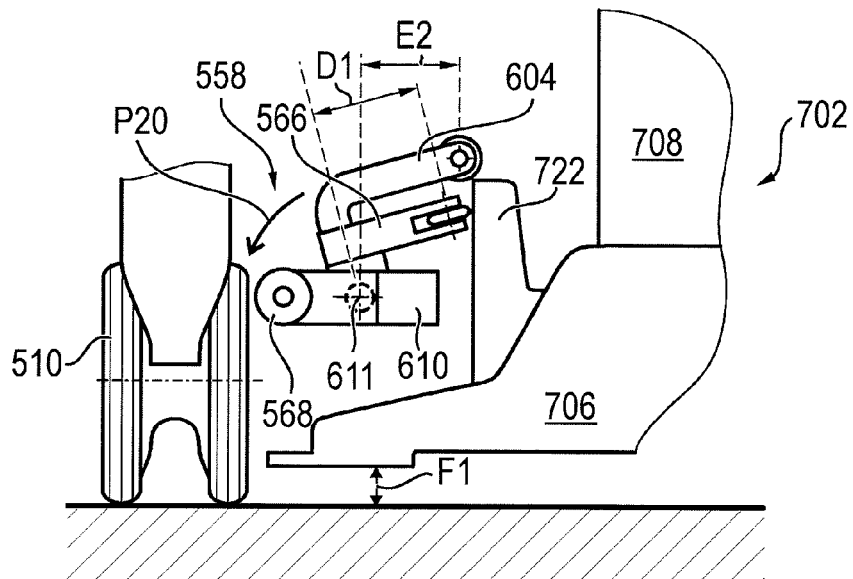


FIG. 25a

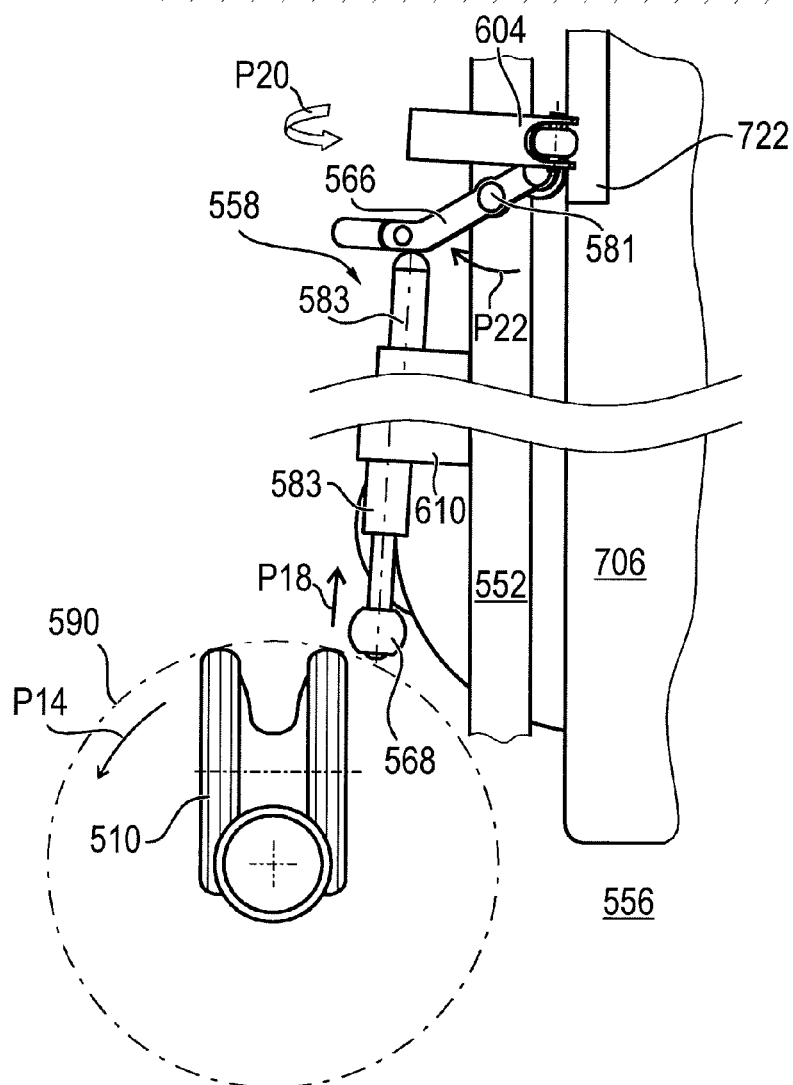


FIG. 25b

1

TRANSPORT CARRIAGE FOR TRANSPORT OF A PATIENT SUPPORT AND/OR AN OPERATING TABLE COLUMN OF AN OPERATING TABLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Applicant hereby claims foreign priority benefits under U.S.C. §119 from German Utility Model Application No. DE 10 2012 110 756.4 filed on Nov. 9, 2012, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to a transport carriage for transport of a patient support and/or an operating table column of an operating table. Transport carriages are known comprising a chassis which is connectable with the patient support and/or with the operating table column of the operating table. The chassis comprises a first longitudinal beam and a second longitudinal beam arranged at a distance thereto. The first and second longitudinal beams define a fork-shaped opening. At least one steering roller swiveling about a swivel axis is arranged at each of the longitudinal beams which define the fork-shaped opening. Further, the invention relates to an arrangement comprising a patient support and/or an operating table column of an operating table as well as a transport carriage. Operating tables comprising a patient support which can be separated from an operating table column and, possibly, further components which can be coupled to the operating table column and/or the patient support are also referred to as operating table systems.

BACKGROUND

From document EP 0 410 349 B1 a transport carriage for operating table platforms is known wherein at least two transport rollers of the transport carriage are supported on their axes for slidable movement in the axial direction in order to allow for simple positioning of the transport carriage about an operating table column.

From document DE 41 40 885 C1 a transport carriage for operating table platforms is known having a tilting device and a hydraulic catch mechanism which is mechanically controlled.

From document DE 43 09 663 C1 a transport carriage for operating table platforms is known having four steering rollers and two guide rollers.

From document DE 88 15 279 U1 a device for transporting operating tables is known wherein at least one of the steering rollers is drivable by means of a drive.

From document DE 11 58 663 A1 a transport carriage for an operating table is known wherein the resting surface can be transferred from the transport carriage onto the operating table in an easy manner.

From document EP 0 457 247 B1 a transport carriage for transport of an operating table is known wherein a platform of the operating table or a support column whose length is adjustable by means of a lifting apparatus are selectively transportable together with the platform.

From document DE 10 2007 043 431 A1 a transport carriage for the patient support of an operating table is known comprising an integrated lifting apparatus for altering the height of a patient support coupled with the transport

2

carriage wherein the orientation of the patient support remains unchanged during height adjustment.

SUMMARY

5

Known transport carriages serve for receiving a patient support with a patient resting on said support, prior to, during, and following an operation. The patient support can be coupled with an operating table column as one unit, and can be separated therefrom, so that the patient support can be transferred from the operating table column to the transport carriage and again from the transport carriage to the same or to another, equal operating table column. With the transport carriage, long distances are covered, e.g. in a hospital's surgery wing. Therefore it is important that the transport carriage is as easily maneuverable as possible and the forces required for moving the transport carriage with the patient support are as small as possible. Further, the total width of the transport carriage should be as small as possible, such that the transport carriage can be moved in an easy manner also through doors having the entrance widths typical for hospital.

In particular, when operating table columns of mobile operating tables have a wide base and when steering rollers are used on the transport carriage, collisions can occur when advancing the transport carriage over the operating table column and removing it therefrom, i.e. when the transport carriage is moved below the patient support such that the longitudinal beams of the transport carriage's chassis receive or surround an upright section of the operating table column, wherein subsequently the transport carriage is removed from the operating table column in the opposite direction. Due to the change of the moving direction of the transport carriage after transfer of the patient support, the steering rollers arranged at the longitudinal beams of the chassis swivel. Such steering rollers usually are undriven support wheels, capable of orienting autonomously with respect to the current chassis movement direction.

Steering rollers of various sizes are known on transport carriages for transport of patient supports. Conventional steering rollers comprise one or two running wheels which are connected with the longitudinal beams so as to be rotatable about a vertical swivel axis. What is essential for the function of said steering rollers is that the rotational axis of the running wheels or the running wheel, respectively, does not intersect the vertical swivel axis, but that they have a given mutual distance, also referred to as castor length, so that the rollers are dragged. Thus, the swivel axis and the rotational axis are skewed. Steering rollers of this type are also referred to as castors and are used, for example on office chairs, wheelchairs, shopping carts and baby buggies.

In order to avoid collisions between the operating table column and the transport carriage's steering rollers the base of the column can be formed correspondingly small. This is, however, detrimental to stability of the operating table column. Further, it is possible to realize the transport carriage correspondingly wide so as to prevent collisions between the steering rollers and the base of the operating table column. This is, however, detrimental to maneuverability and to the demands on the widths of doors and corridors.

For good maneuverability of a transport carriage for operating table columns and patient supports of operating tables, it is advantageous to provide four steering rollers, so that even lateral movement of the transport carriage and a patient support connected with the transport carriage and/or an operating table column connected with the transport

65

3

carriage is possible. In order to reduce the rolling friction and the thrust forces required for moving the transport carriage as well as to better overcome obstacles, steering rollers with running wheel diameters as large as possible are employed. Due to employment of large running wheel diameters, however, upon reversal of the movement direction of the transport carriage, collision and jamming of the steering rollers connected with the longitudinal beams of the transport carriage with an operating table column arranged between the longitudinal beams may occur, when the steering rollers swivel inward, i.e. in direction toward the base of the operating table column. A movement of the transport carriage away from the operating table column is rendered impossible thereby, or is possible only with very high expenditure of energy.

It is the object of the invention to specify transport carriage as well as an arrangement comprising a transport carriage and an operating table wherein a possible collision between the steering rollers of the transport carriage and an operating table column of the operating table is avoided in an easy manner and easy transport of an operating table column is possible.

This object is solved by a transport carriage for transport of a patient support and/or an operating table column of an operating table having the features of claim 1 and an arrangement having the features of the independent arrangement claim. Advantageous developments of the invention are specified in the dependent claims.

The transport carriage according to claim 1 comprises at least one delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of at least one of the steering rollers about the swivel axis thereof. The delimiting unit comprises a first engaging element which, via contact of the first engaging element with a mobile operating table column arranged in the fork-shaped opening and standing on the same plane on which the castors are supported, moves a contact element of the delimiting unit from a release position in which the delimiting unit does not delimit the swiveling movement of the steering roller to a delimiting position in which the delimiting unit does delimit the swiveling movement of the steering roller. The delimiting unit comprises a second engaging element which, via contact of the second engaging element with the lifted mobile operating table column arranged in the fork-shaped opening at a distance from the plane on which the steering rollers are supported, shifts the position of the first engaging element from the delimiting position back to the release position. The plane on which the steering rollers are supported in particular is the plane on which a transport carriage stands, i.e. for example the floor in an operating room. By means of the transport carriage according to the invention, it is achieved that delimitation of the steering roller's swiveling movement is effected by means of the first engaging element, whereas upon engagement of the second engaging element with the operating table column the delimitation of the steering roller's swiveling range is revoked. Thereby, the delimitation of the swiveling range of the steering roller can easily be automatically revoked upon lifting of the lower end of the operating table column, and the swiveling movement can be completely released again. The second engaging element engages the operating table column in particular when the lower end of the operating table column, in particular the base of the operating table, has been lifted so far that a 360° swiveling movement of the steering roller is possible without collision with the lifted lower end of the operating table column, or with the base of the operating table, and/or when the position of the operating table column has been fixed relative to the transport carriage, for example

4

by means of connecting elements. Thereby it is achieved, that also lateral movement of the operating table column and/or of a patient support in any desired direction, i.e. even transverse to the fork-shaped opening is possible.

In an advantageous embodiment of the invention, a first delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the first steering roller is connected with the first longitudinal beam, and a second delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the second steering roller is connected with the second longitudinal beam. Thereby, collisions of both steering rollers can be avoided in an easy manner so that easy handling of the transport carriage is possible.

The following explanations apply to both, embodiments comprising only one delimiting unit and embodiments comprising two delimiting units, wherein the advantageous further developments mentioned in the following correspondingly apply to the second delimiting unit.

It is particularly advantageous if the operating table column for generating the distance from the plane on which the steering rollers are supported, e.g. the floor, is engaged with the chassis of the transport carriage. For this purpose, a drive unit may shorten the length of the section of the operating table column between the lower end of the operating table column, in particular the base point or the base plate of the operating table column and the engagement region between the chassis and the operating table column. The drive unit is preferably integrated in the operating table base and serves for lifting and lowering the operating table or the patient support of the operating table during an operation. The power supply of the drive unit in particular is realized by storage batteries integrated in the operating table column. Alternatively or additionally, the power supply may be realized via at least one storage battery arranged on the transport carriage, wherein the electrical connection between transport carriage and operating table column and/or patient support preferably is effected via electrical contacts integrated in the mechanical engaging elements.

It is particularly advantageous if a straight line between the release position and the delimiting position is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam, or that said straight line is skew with respect to the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam. In the projection of the plan view of the transport carriage the straight line and the longitudinal axis enclose an acute angle. Alternatively, the straight line preferably extends in a horizontal plane and intersects a perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage at an acute angle. The angle preferably is an angle within the range of 0.5° to 10°, in particular an angle within the range of 1° to 7°. The acute angle, for example, has a value of 5°. Thereby, upon contact with the delimiting unit, the steering roller can be deflected outward by a force. It is further advantageous, if the contact element has a greater lateral distance to a perpendicular plane through which the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam extends, or to a perpendicular center plane extending between the longitudinal beams, respectively in the delimiting position than in the release position. This way, upon a movement of the contact element from the release position to the delimiting position an obliquely outward movement is achieved, wherein the side of the longitudinal beams facing the fork-shaped opening is considered as inner side of the longitudinal beams, and the side opposite the inner side is considered as outer side of the longitudinal beams.

Further, it is advantageous if the delimiting unit comprises a contact element which laterally contacts a running wheel of the steering roller and/or a lateral cover of the steering

5

roller's running wheel for delimiting the swiveling movement of the steering roller. This way, easy and secure contact of the contact element with the steering roller is possible, without great frictional forces being present.

It is particularly advantageous if the steering rollers, thanks to their capability of rotating about the swivel axis, autonomously orientate in accordance with the current direction of movement of the transport carriage. The rotational axis of the steering roller's running wheel and the swivel axis of the steering roller are skew to each other. The horizontal distance between the rotational axis of the running wheel and the swivel axis is also referred as castor length. Preferably, the steering rollers are not driven. This allows for a simple structure of the transport carriage. Movement of the transport carriage is effected in particular by one or more persons pushing the transport carriage. Thus, cost efficient, proven and tested technology can be used.

Further, it is advantageous if the contact element deflects upon movement from the first (e.g., release) into the second (e.g., delimiting) position following an orientation of the steering roller's running wheel caused by movement of the transport carriage in the direction of a free end of the longitudinal beam along the longitudinal axis thereof. This occurs preferably in such a manner that the roll direction of the running wheel intersects the perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage extending between the longitudinal beams in an angle falling into the range of 0.5° to 10° , in particular into a range of 1° to 7° , for example in an angle of 5° . Therein, the perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage preferably is parallel to a perpendicular plane in which the longitudinal axis extends, wherein the rotational axis of the steering roller is orthogonal to these two perpendicular planes in the orientation described. In this way, a simple structure of the transport carriage is achieved.

It is particularly advantageous if upon contact between the operating table column and the transport carriage an engaging element of the delimiting unit shifts the position of a guiding element connected with the contact element along a straight line. This straight line preferably extends parallel or skew to the perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage in a horizontal plane parallel or oblique to the perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage. When the straight line is oblique to the center plane it intersects the center plane in an angle within the range of 0.5° to 10° , in particular in an angle within the range of 1° to 7° , for example in an angle of 5° .

In another advantageous further development, the contact element is pivot-mounted such that it performs a rotary movement upon contact with the castor's running wheel and upon a rotary movement of the running wheel. Thereby, the braking force upon contact of the contact element with the running wheel is considerably reduced since only little rolling friction occurs between the running wheel and the contact element and no or only little sliding friction occurs upon a rotary movement of the running wheel. This way, the transport carriage can be moved in an easier manner and the contact element and the running wheel suffer less wear.

Further, it is advantageous if the chassis comprises connecting elements for selectively establishing a connection with the patient support and the operating table column. The connecting elements are arranged at a distance above the longitudinal beams of the chassis. Preferably, the chassis has a first interface for connecting the transport carriage with the operating table column and a second interface for connecting the transport carriage with the patient support. Therein, the first interface and the second interface can be used simultaneously or alternatively. When the transport carriage

6

is connected with an operating table column on which a patent support is arranged, the operating table consisting of operating table column and patient support can be transported as a unit thanks to a connection between the transport carriage's chassis and the operating table column. This way, easy handling of the patient support and the operating table column in connection with the transport carriage is possible.

It is particularly advantageous if the chassis comprises a lifting device, preferably a hydraulic lifting and lowering unit for varying the distance of the connecting elements with respect to the longitudinal beams and/or a tilting device, preferably a mechanical tilt adjusting device for adjusting the tilt of the connecting elements, such that in particular the tilt of the patient support can be varied. This way, a tilting of the patient support can be procured also for placing a patient resting on the patient support into shock position and for correctly positioning the patient support for coupling with the operating table column.

Further, it is advantageous if the transport carriage has two further castors which are connected with the chassis, and/or if at least one lowerable, non pivotable guiding roller is connected with the chassis. This allows for easy handling of the transport carriage. Provision of four swiveling castors allows for movement of the transport carriage in any desired direction, such that the transport carriage can easily be maneuvered. In the lowered state, the at least one lowerable guiding roller allows for good directional stability so that the transport carriage can be easily moved also over longer straight distances. If it is not lowered, the guiding roller does not contact the floor such that it does not affect the movement of the transport carriage. It is particularly advantageous if the lowerable, non pivotable guiding roller is arranged along the longitudinal axis of a longitudinal beam between two castors arranged at a distance to the guiding roller. This allows for particularly easy handling, especially particularly easy steering of the transport carriage. Preferably, two guiding rollers are provided, with one guiding roller arranged on each longitudinal beam.

It is particularly advantageous if at least two castors connected with the chassis or two non pivotable guiding rollers connected with the chassis are coupled with a braking unit by means of which braking force can be applied to the running wheels of said castors. Thus, easy braking and/or blocking of the transport carriage is possible so that secure handling of the transport carriage is achieved and dangerous situations can be avoided.

Further, it is advantageous if the delimiting unit comprises an elastically deformable element which, in the delimiting position, applies a force to the contact element or to a guiding element connected with the contact element. By means of said force, the contact element is in particular movable from its delimiting position into its release position. In particular, the guiding element is returned to its release position by means of this force.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further features and advantages of the invention result from the following description which in connection with the enclosed Figures explains the invention in more detail with reference to embodiments.

FIG. 1 shows a perspective front view of a transport carriage for transport of an operating table column and/or a patient support of an operating table according to a first embodiment.

7

FIG. 2 shows a side view of the transport carriage according to FIG. 1 and an operating table before transfer of the patient support of the operating table to the transport carriage.

FIG. 3 shows the transport carriage and the operating table according to FIG. 2 in a transfer position.

FIG. 4 shows the transport carriage, the operating table column, and the patient support after transfer of the patient support to the transport carriage.

FIG. 5 shows a view of the transport carriage and the operating table column from below.

FIG. 6a shows a perspective illustration of a detail of the transport carriage with a castor and with a delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the castor, wherein the delimiting unit is shown in a first disabled operational state.

FIG. 6b shows the detail of the transport carriage according to FIG. 6a, wherein the delimiting unit is shown in a second enabled operational state.

FIG. 7a shows a schematic illustration of a base of an operating table column and of the swiveling area as well as the possible area of collision upon removal of the transport carriage from the operating table column in a first position of the transport carriage relative to the operating table column.

FIG. 7b shows a schematic illustration of a base of an operating table column and of the swiveling area as well as the possible area of collision upon removal of the transport carriage from the operating table column in a second position of the transport carriage relative to the operating table column.

FIG. 7c shows a schematic illustration of a base of an operating table column and of the swiveling area as well as the possible area of collision upon removal of the transport carriage from the operating table column in a third position of the transport carriage relative to the operating table column.

FIG. 8 shows a detail of two longitudinal beams of the transport carriage with the delimiting units shown in a first operational state, wherein elements of the transport carriage have been removed or cut, respectively, for better illustration of the delimiting units.

FIG. 9 shows the detail of the transport carriage according to FIG. 7 and a detail of an operating table column arranged in a fork-shaped opening between the longitudinal beams, wherein the delimiting units are shown in a delimiting position in the second operational state.

FIG. 10 shows the detail of the transport carriage and the operating table column according to FIG. 9, wherein connecting elements for lifting the operating table column have been set to a position for lifting the operating table column so that the delimiting units are in a release position in the second operational state.

FIG. 11a shows a sectional view of the delimiting unit in the first operational state.

FIG. 11b shows a detail of the transport carriage with connecting elements for connecting the transport carriage with the operating table column in a position in which they do not engage the operating table column.

FIG. 12a shows a sectional view of the delimiting unit according FIG. 11a in the second operational state.

FIG. 12b shows a detail of the transport carriage with connecting elements for connecting the transport carriage with the operating table column in a position in which they do not engage the operating table column.

8

FIG. 13a shows a sectional view of the delimiting unit according to FIGS. 11a and 12a in the second operational state, wherein the delimiting unit in addition has been moved to a release position.

FIG. 13b shows connecting elements for connecting the transport carriage with an operating table column in an engagement position in which they can be brought into engagement with the operating table column, wherein upon engagement of the connecting elements and the operating column, the delimiting unit has been moved from a delimiting position into a release position.

FIG. 14 shows a perspective front view of a transport carriage for transport of an operating table column and/or a patient support of an operating table according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 15 shows the transport carriage according to FIG. 14 and an operating table prior to transfer of the patient support of the operating table to the transport carriage in a side view.

FIG. 16 shows the transport carriage and the operating table according to FIG. 15 in a transfer position.

FIG. 17 shows the transport carriage, the operating table column, and the patient support of FIGS. 15 and 16 after transfer of the patient support to the transport carriage.

FIG. 18 shows a view of the transport carriage and the operating table column from below.

FIG. 19a shows a perspective illustration of a detail of the transport carriage with a castor and with a delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the castor, wherein the delimiting unit is shown in a first disabled operational state.

FIG. 19b shows the detail of the transport carriage according to FIG. 19a, wherein the delimiting unit is shown in a second enabled operational state.

FIG. 20 shows detail of two longitudinal beams of the transport carriage with delimiting units shown in a first operational state.

FIG. 21 shows the detail of the transport carriage according to FIG. 20, and a detail of an operating table column arranged in a fork-shaped opening between the longitudinal beams, wherein the delimiting units are shown in a delimiting position in the second operational state.

FIG. 22 shows the detail of the transport carriage and the operating table column according to FIG. 21, wherein the delimiting units are shown in the second operational state, and the delimiting units are in a release position due to lifting of the base of the operating table column.

FIG. 23a shows a front view of the delimiting unit in the first operational state.

FIG. 23b shows a plan view of the castor, the delimiting unit, and engaging elements for actuating the delimiting unit, in a position in which the engaging elements are not in engagement with an operating table column.

FIG. 24a shows a front view of the delimiting unit according to FIG. 23a and an operating table column in the second operational state in a delimiting position.

FIG. 24b shows a plan view of the castor, the delimiting unit, and engaging elements for actuating the delimiting unit, in a position in which a first engaging element is in engagement with an operating table column, and a second engaging element is not in engagement with the operating table column.

FIG. 25a shows a front view of the delimiting unit according to FIGS. 23a and 24a in the second operational state in a release position.

FIG. 25b shows a plan view of the castor, the delimiting unit, and engaging elements for actuating the delimiting unit, in a position in which a first engaging element is not in

engagement with an operating table column, and a second engaging element is in engagement with the operating table column.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 shows a perspective front view of a transport carriage 100 for transport of an operating table column and/or a patient support of an operating table according to a first embodiment. The transport carriage 100 comprises a chassis, generally referred to by 102, having two longitudinal beams 104, 106 and one crossbeam 108 connecting the rear ends of the longitudinal beams 104, 106. At the ends of the longitudinal beams 104, 106 castors 110 to 116 are arranged, each being connected with the longitudinal beams 104, 106 so as to be rotatable about a perpendicular swiveling axis. The rotational axis running wheels of the castors 110 to 116 lie in a horizontal plane and are spaced from the respective perpendicular swiveling axis such that upon movement of the transport carriage 100 they orientate in accordance with the movement direction thereof.

The chassis 102 comprises a first height-adjustable perpendicular support 120 whose lower end is fixedly connected with the longitudinal beam 104. Further, the chassis 102 comprises a second height-adjustable perpendicular support 122 whose lower end is fixedly connected with the second longitudinal beam 106. At the upper ends of the perpendicular supports 120, 122, connecting elements 126, 128 are connected that are pivotable about a pivot axis 124 and serve for connecting the transport carriage 100 with the patient support of an operating table. The connecting elements 126, 128 are rigidly connected with each other via a coupling element 130 such that, for tilting the patient support, they are rotatable about the pivot axis 124 only together. The tilt is adjusted by means of mechanical transmissions 132, 134 which are actuated via a rotary handle 136 provided at the end of a push rod 138 of the transport carriage 100. Inside the perpendicular supports 120, 122 further, not shown hydraulic units are arranged by means of which the length of the perpendicular supports 120, 122, and thus the height of the connecting elements 126, 128 for connecting the transport carriage 100 with the patient support of an operating table as well as the height of the connecting elements 140, 142 or coupling the transport carriage 100 with the operating table column of an operating table can be adjusted regarding the height above the floor on which the transport carriage 100 stands can be adjusted. A foot pedal 144 is connected with a hydraulic pump for actuation of the hydraulic pump for the hydraulic units arranged in the perpendicular supports 120, 122. A further foot pedal 146 serves for the actuation of brakes integrated in the castors 110, 116 such that the castors 110 to 116 can be locked or blocked when the foot pedal 146 is actuated. A further foot pedal 148 serves for lowering and lifting of a guiding wheel, or a track wheel arranged at the longitudinal beams 104, 106 and being located between the front castor 110 and the rear castor 112.

The longitudinal beams 104, 106 are arranged spaced from one another in a horizontal plane and define a fork-shaped opening 150 in which an operating table column can be arranged for receiving and/or transferring a patient support as well as for transport of an operating table column with or without patient support. For this purpose, the transport carriage 100 is moved below the operating table in such a way that the operating table column is located between guiding elements 152, 154 connected with the longitudinal

beams 104, 106. For easy positioning of the transport carriage 100 with respect to the static mobile operating table column, the above-mentioned guiding wheel is preferably lifted from the floor such that the transport carriage 100 is easily movable in any desired direction by means of the four castors 110 to 116. Insertion of the operating table column into the fork-shaped opening 150 of the transport carriage is facilitated by means of the cone-shaped opening 156 formed by the guiding elements 152, 154.

Mobile operating table columns, i.e. operating table columns which are not fixedly mounted in a seat in the operating room floor, are provided with a large base for ensuring stability, said base extending under the guiding elements 152, 154 and extending at least partly into the possible swiveling range of the castors 110, 114, such that the castors 110, 114 might collide with the operating base upon a reversal of the movement direction after transfer of the patient support platform, when they swivel inward, i.e. toward the fork-shaped opening 150. Due to such a collision, removal of the transport carriage 100 from the operating table column becomes difficult, if not impossible. If a patient is resting on the patient support at that time, major problems might arise in this case, as the castors 110 114 must be rotated outward manually under the load of the patient's and the patient support's weight. In order to prevent the castors from swiveling inside, according to the invention a delimiting unit 158, 160 is provided for each of the front castors 110, 114 that is arranged below cover plates 162, 164 which connect the guiding element 152, 154 with the respective longitudinal beam. A first engaging element 166 and a contact element 168 of the delimiting unit 158 are visible in FIG. 1. Structure and function of these delimiting units 158, 160 is explained in more detail below in connection with the further FIGS. 2 to 16b.

FIG. 2 shows a side view of the transport carriage 100 according to FIG. 1 and an operating table 300 prior to transfer of the patient support 304 of the operating table 300 to the transport carriage 100. In FIG. 2, a lowerable guiding wheel 174 is visible which is arranged at the first longitudinal beam 104 and is shown in the not lowered condition. The operating table 300 comprises the patient support and an operating table column 302 designated by 302. In the present embodiment, the operating table column 302 comprises an operating table base 306, a telescopic support 308 and a head module 310 provided for tilting and canting of the entire patient support 304. A central middle section of the patient support 304 is designated by 316.

As mentioned above, it is possible to selectively separate the patient support 304 from the operating table column 302 and transfer it to the transport carriage 100 by means of the transport carriage 100 or, alternatively, to transport the operating table column 302 together with the patient support 304 with the transport carriage 100. For transfer of the patient support 304, the transport carriage 100 is moved in direction of the arrow P1 such that the operating table column 302 is inserted into the fork-shaped opening 150 of the transport carriage 100, wherein the longitudinal beams 104, 106 laterally surround the telescopic support 308 of the operating table 300. This condition is shown in FIG. 3. Further, the patient support 304 has been moved downward in FIG. 3 by shortening the telescopic support 308 such that the connecting elements 312 provided at the patient support 304 are securely connected with the connecting elements 126, 128 of the transport carriage 100. Alternatively, it is possible to extend the height-adjustable supports 120, 122

11

such that the connecting elements **126**, **128** of the transport carriage **100** engage with the connecting elements **312** of the patient support **304**.

For easy and correct connection upon transfer of the patient support **304** to the transport carriage **100** and upon transfer of the patient support **304** from the transport carriage **100** to the operating table column **302**, the connecting elements **126**, **128**, **312** must be correctly aligned with respect to one another. In the present embodiment, this applies when the central middle section **316** of the patient support **304** is oriented horizontally and a needle **170** which is mounted for rotation with the connecting element **126** points to a mark **172** provided on the perpendicular support **120**. In other embodiments, the patient support **304** may have another tilt for transfer.

After the telescopic support **308** of the operating table column **302** has been lowered so far that the patient support **304** is connected with the transport carriage **100**, it is further lowered until the head module **310** does no longer contact the patient support **304** and the patient support **304** can be easily removed from the operating table column **302** by moving the transport carriage **100**.

In FIG. 4, the transport carriage **100**, the operating table column **302**, and the patient support **304** are shown after transfer of the patient support **304** to the transport carriage **100**. Thereby, a patient resting on the patient support **304** can easily be transported by means of the transport carriage while resting on the patient support **304**. Another patient support of the same type can subsequently be transferred to the operating table column **302**. This is preferably transferred to the operating table column by means of the transport carriage **100**.

Due to the height-adjustment of the supports **120**, **122** the height of the patient support **304** can be set such that a patient may simply get off the patient support, with his/her feet easily reaching the floor. Alternatively, the patient support **304** can be brought to a suitable height for transfer of the patient to another treatment table, as for example an x-ray table, or to the height of a patient bed to which the patient is to be moved from the patient support **304**.

In the present embodiment, the transport carriage **100** comprises only one guiding wheel **174**. In other embodiments, the transport carriage is provided with at least one lowerable guiding wheel **174** on each of the longitudinal beams **104**, **106**.

FIG. 5 shows a view of the transport carriage **100** and the operating table column **302** from below. In this illustration, the hydraulic pump **180** can be seen that is coupled with the foot pedal **144**. Further a brake rod **147** for braking the castors **110** to **116** is shown, the possible areas of collision upon inward swiveling of the front castors **110**, **114** upon reversal of the movement direction of the transport carriage **100** are illustrated as shaded areas **110a**, **114a**. Further, the delimiting units **158**, **160** including the engaging elements **166**, **167**, the telescopic rods **183**, **184**, and the contact elements **168**, **169** are shown. Due to the contact of the engaging elements **166**, **167** with the telescopic support **308** of the operating table **300** upon movement of the operating table column **302** into the fork-shaped opening **150** of the transport carriage **100**, the engaging elements **166**, **167** are rotated about their respective rotational axis **181**, **182** and push a telescopic guiding rod **183**, **184**, counteracting a spring force of a spring **185**, **186** in direction toward the front castors **110**, **114** since the engaging elements **166**, **167** contact the rear end of the telescopic rod **183**, **184** and moving it in direction of the arrows P3 and P4. Thereby, the contact elements **168**, **169** arranged at the front end of the

12

telescopic rods **183**, **184** are positioned laterally adjacent to the castors **110**, **114**, in the orientation of the castors **110**, **114** illustrated, such that the castors **110**, **114** cannot swivel inward, i.e. not toward the fork-shaped opening **150**. Instead, the longitudinal axis of the telescopic rods **183**, **184** intersects a perpendicular plane extending through the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beams **104**, **106** at an angle α , whereby the contact elements **168**, **169** upon of the telescopic rods **183**, **184** in direction of the arrows P3 and P4 press the contact elements **168**, **169** obliquely from inside against the inner sides of the castors **110**, **114**, and at least upon a swiveling and/or rolling movement position them with slight outward inclination by also applying a force component to the castors **110**, **114** which acts outwardly. By means of this slight outward inclination, preferably within the range of 0.2° to 6° , in particular from 0.5° to 3.5° , about the swiveling axis of the castors **110**, **114**, it is achieved that the castors **110**, **114**, upon reversal of the direction of movement, i.e. upon movement of the transport carriage **100** in direction of the arrow P2, swivel outward instead of inward into the collision areas **110a**, **114a** such that no collision can occur with the operating table base **306**.

In FIG. 6a, a perspective illustration of a detail of the transport carriage **100** is shown, including the castor **114** and the delimiting unit **160** for delimiting the swiveling movement of the castor **114**, wherein the delimiting unit **160** is shown in a first disabled operational state. In said first operational state, the operating table column **302** is not arranged in the range of the transport carriage **100** such that the engaging element **167** has not pushed the telescopic rod **184** in direction toward the castor **114**. The swiveling range of the castor **114** is indicated by the dash double dotted line **190**, and the perimeter of the operating table base **306** is indicated by means of the dash dotted line **192**. The possible overlap area of the swiveling range **190** and the base area of the operating table base **306** is marked by oblique hatching **114a**. In this area **114a**, a collision with the operating table base **306** is likely to occur upon reversal of the transport carriage's **100** movement direction and inward swiveling of the castor **114** caused thereby.

In FIG. 6b, the detail of the transport carriage **100** according to FIG. 6a is shown with the delimiting unit **160** being shown in a second enabled operational state. The second operational state is automatically enabled when the transport carriage **100** is moved in direction of the arrow P1 toward the operating table column **302**, i.e. from the position shown in FIG. 2 to the position shown in FIG. 3. Thereby, the engaging element **167** is rotated about the rotational axis **182** due to its contact with the telescopic support **308** of the operating table column **302** such that the telescopic rod **184** is moved in the direction of the arrow P4, whereupon the contact element **169** laterally contacts the castor **114** and at least prevents it from swiveling inward, preferably deflects it outward, such that upon a subsequent movement of the transport carriage **100** in direction of the arrow P2, the castor **114** swivels outward for orientation in accordance with the new direction of movement in the direction of the arrow P2.

FIG. 7a is a schematic illustration of the operating table base **306** of the operating table column **302** as well as of the swiveling ranges of the castors **110**, **114** in a view from below, wherein the swiveling range of the castors **110**, **114** in their current positions is shaded. The swiveling range possible upon a reversal of the transport carriage's **100** movement direction in direction of the arrow P2 is outlined by a dash-dotted line. By means of the delimiting units **158**, **160**, inward swiveling of the castors **110**, **114** is prevented, as explained above in connection with FIGS. 5, 6a, and 6b,

13

such that the castors can swivel outward only, as shown in FIG. 7b. The rear castors 112, 116 may swivel in any direction, since there is no danger of colliding with the operating table base 306 for these castors. In FIG. 7c, the castors 110, 112, 114, 116 are shown after swiveling caused by the movement in direction of the arrow P2, such that starting from this position, there is no longer the risk of the front castors' 110, 114 colliding with the other projecting elements of the operating table base 306 when the transport carriage 100 is further moved in the direction of arrow P2. If the castors 110, 114, different from what is shown in FIG. 7b, would swivel not outward but inward, they would collide with the operating table base in the overlap area of swiveling range 190 and operating table base 306, such that a further movement of the transport carriage 100 in direction of the arrow P2 would be possible with great effort only.

FIG. 8 shows a detail of the transport carriage 100 with the two longitudinal beams 104, 106 and the delimiting units 158, 160, wherein the delimiting units 158, 160 are shown in the first disabled operational state. For better illustration of the delimiting units 158, 160, the cover plates 162, 164 provided between the longitudinal beams 104, 106 and the guiding elements 152, 154 are not shown, and a lateral cover plate 196 is shown in a cut-away manner. In this first operation condition, the engaging elements 166, 167 are not deflected, since there is no operating table column 302 present in the fork-shaped opening 150. Due to the spring force of the spring 185 of the delimiting unit 158, the telescopic rod 183 has been moved into its release position which it assumes in the first operational state. Thereby, the engaging element 166 has been moved into the initial position shown in FIG. 8. Likewise, the engaging element 167 of the delimiting unit 160 has been moved into the release position it assumes in the first operational state of the delimiting unit 160. In this first operational state of the delimiting units 158, 160 shown in FIG. 8, free swiveling movement of the castors 110, 114 is possible, such that the transport carriage 100 is easily movable in any desired direction, in particular if the guiding roller 174 is lifted and does not contact the floor.

In FIG. 9, the detail of the transport carriage 100 according to FIG. 8 and of the operating table column 302 positioned in the fork-shaped opening 150 is shown. The operating table column 302 was received in the fork-shaped opening 150 by moving the transport carriage 100 in the direction of the arrow P1, wherein upon movement of the transport carriage 100 in the direction of arrow P1 from the position shown in FIG. 2 to the position shown in FIG. 3, the engaging elements 166, 167 contact the telescopic support 308 of the operating table column 302, such that the engaging elements 166, 167 are rotated about their respective rotational axis 181, 182. Thereby, the telescopic rods 183, 184 are shifted in the direction of the arrows P3 and P4, such that the contact elements 166, 167 arranged at the front end of the telescopic rods 183, 194 are pressed against the inner sides of the castors 110, 114. Thereby, inward swiveling of the castors 110, 114 is prevented in an easy manner, and outward swiveling of the castors 110, 114 occurs when the transport carriage 100 is moved in direction of the arrow P2.

In FIG. 10, a detail of the transport carriage 100 and of the operating table column 302 according to FIG. 9 is shown, wherein the delimiting units 158, 160 are shown in the second operational state. Different from the delimiting position of the contact elements 166, 167 of the delimiting units 158, 160 shown in FIG. 9, the contact elements 166, 167 are shown in a release position in FIG. 10. The contact elements 166, 167 are automatically brought into said release position

14

upon activation of connecting elements 140, 142 for connecting the transport carriage 100 with the operating table column 302. For this purpose, each of the connecting elements 140, 142 is connected with the delimiting unit 158, 160 assigned to the respective connecting element 140, 42 via a Bowden cable. If the connecting elements 140, 142 are brought into an engaging position for engaging the operating table column 302, the core of the Bowden cable is pulled out of the sheath of the Bowden cable in the region of the connecting elements 140, 142. This causes the core of the Bowden wire of the front part of the telescopic rod 183, 184, that is coupled with the front part of the respective telescopic rod 183, 183 to be pulled into the rear part of the cylindrical rod, against an elastically deformable element realized as a helical spring and arranged in the telescopic rod 183, 184, such that the swiveling movement of the castors 110, 114 is released thereby, regardless of the enabled second operational state. Through activation of the connecting elements 140, 142, the operating table column is lifted from the floor when the telescopic support 308 is shortened or when the supports 120, 122 are extended. This way, the castors 110, 114 are outside the collision regions 110a, 114a. Thus, delimiting the swiveling movement of the castors 110, 114 is not necessary when the operating table base 306 has been lifted. On the contrary, it is advantageous that the swiveling movement of the castors 110, 114 is completely released so that the operating table column 302 and, if applicable, a patient support 304 connected with the operating table column and/or the transport carriage 100 can also be moved sideward, i.e. in particular transverse to the movement directions P1 and P2.

In FIG. 11a, a sectional view of the delimiting unit 158 is shown. The delimiting unit 160 is identically constructed, but mirrored arranged. The telescopic rod 183 comprises a rear part 202 having a cylindrical opening into which a front part 200 extends. The front part 200 is connected with the end of the Bowden cable core 204 such that when the Bowden cable core 204 is moved in the direction of the arrow P6 into the Bowden cable sheath 206, the front part 200 of the telescopic rod 183 is pulled in contrast to the spring force of the spring 208, and the distance A1 as well as the total distance B1 of the telescopic rod 183 with the contact element 168 arranged at the front end shrinks, as will be explained in more detail below in connection with FIGS. 13a and 13b. Further, the spring 208 serves as an overload safety device, wherein the spring 208 is compressed when the contact element 168 does not contact the side of the running wheel of the castor 110, 114, but the running face of the running wheel or is prevented from moving by another element. In FIG. 11a, the delimiting unit 158 is shown in the first operational state, wherein neither has the front part 200 been pulled into the cylindrical opening of the rear part 202 by means of the force introduced via the Bowden cable sheath 204, nor has the telescopic rod 183 been moved by means of the engaging element 166 in direction of the arrow P2 in contrast to the spring force of the spring 185 in direction of the arrow P3. In this first operational state, the rear end of the telescopic rod 183 projects backwards from a guiding block 210 by the length designated by C1.

In FIG. 11b, a detail of the transport carriage 100 with the connecting element 140 for connecting the transport carriage 100 with the operating table column 302 is shown in a position in which the connecting elements 140, 142 have not been engaged with the operating table column 302. Hence, the Bowden cable core 204 is not pulled out of the Bowden cable sheath 204 in the region of the connecting element 140, such that the front part 200 has not been pulled into the

15

rear part **202** in contrast to the spring force of the spring **208**, and assumes the position shown in FIG. **11a**.

In FIG. **12a**, a sectional view of the delimiting unit **158** according to FIG. **11a** is shown in the second operational state wherein the engaging element **166** has shifted the telescopic rod **183** in the direction of the arrow **P3** (see FIG. **10**), such that the telescopic rod **183** projects from the guiding block **210** only by the length **C2**. The lengths **B1** and **A1** correspond to the lengths of the first operating position according to FIG. **11a**. The position of the longitudinal beams **104**, **106** shown in FIG. **12a** thus is the position of the delimiting unit **158** after positioning the transport carriage **100** about the operating table column **302**.

FIG. **12b** shows the detail of the transport carriage **100** illustrated in FIG. **11b** in unchanged condition, i.e. the connecting elements **140**, **142** have not yet been brought into their engaging position for engaging the operating table column **302**, such that the front part **200** still has not been moved into the rear part **202** in contrast to the spring force of the spring **208** by means of the Bowden cable.

In FIG. **13a**, a sectional view of the delimiting unit **158** according to FIGS. **11a** and **12a** in the second operational state is shown, wherein the contact element **168** of the delimiting unit **158** has been brought from a delimiting position into a release position. For this purpose, the connecting element **140** has been brought into an engaging position for engaging the operating table column **302** by means of the operating lever **141**, as shown in FIG. **13b**. For this purpose, the lever **141** has been actuated such that the connecting elements **140** engage complementary engaging elements provided on the operating table column **302** when the telescopic support **308** of the operating table column **302** has been shortened or when the height of the connecting elements **140** has been increased via the height-adjustable perpendicular supports **120**, **122**. Doing so, the Bowden cable core **204** is pulled out of the Bowden cable sheath **206** as likewise can be taken from FIG. **13b** in comparison with FIGS. **11b** and **12b**. The delimiting unit **158** is still in the second operational state such that the length by which the telescopic rod **183** extends backward from the guiding block **210** is the length **C2**, like in FIG. **12a**. The total length of the telescopic guiding rod has been reduced from length **B1** to length **B2**, and the distance by which the front part **200** projects from the opening of the rear part **202** has been reduced from length **A1** to length **A2**. This way, the delimitation of the swiveling movement of the castor **110**, **114** can be easily reversed, even if the delimiting unit **158** is in the second operational state. This particularly makes sense and is possible if the operating table column base **302** is lifted due to the connection between the transport carriage **100** and the operating table column **302** such that, in the lifted condition, there is no risk of collision between the castors **110**, **114** and the operating table base **306**.

In FIG. **14**, a perspective front view of a transport carriage **500** for transport of an operating table column and/or a patient support of an operating table according to a second embodiment is shown. The transport carriage **500** comprises a chassis, generally referred to by **502**, having a first longitudinal beam **504** and a second longitudinal beam **506** which are arranged at a mutual distance one beside the other in a horizontal plane and define a fork-shaped opening **550**. Further, two crossbeams designated by **508** are provided which connect the longitudinal beams **504**, **506** with each other in the rear half of the transport carriage **500**. Castors **510** to **516** are arranged at the front and rear ends of the longitudinal beams **504**, **506**. Between the castors **510**, **512** and **514**, **516** respective lowerable guiding wheels **574**, **575**

16

are arranged. The transport carriage **500** comprises a pivoting frame **520** which is pivotably arranged at the front ends of the longitudinal beams **504**, **406** and which is pivotable about a pivot axis defined by the pivot points by means of a hydraulic unit **522**. The hydraulic unit **522** is pivotable via a hydraulic pump which is actuated by means of foot levers **524**, **525**. Connecting elements **526**, **528** for connecting the transport carriage **500** with a patient support of an operating table are provided at the pivoting frame **520**. Further provided is a mechanism for steady alignment of the connecting elements **526**, **528** for connecting the transport carriage **500** with the operating table's patient support, and of connecting elements **540**, **542** for connecting the transport carriage **500** with an operating table column. These mechanisms for aligning the connecting elements are generally referred to by the reference signs **530**, **532**. The connecting elements **540**, **542** are connected with each other via a coupling element such that the connecting elements **540**, **542** are always enabled and disabled together. The transport carriage **500** further comprises a foot actuation element **538** for activating a brake integrated in the castors **510** to **516**.

The longitudinal beams **504**, **506** are connected with respective guiding elements **552**, **554** which are designed to form a cone-shaped opening **556** in the front region of the fork-shaped opening **550**, this cone-shaped opening allowing for easy positioning of the transport carriage **500** around a telescopic support of the operating table column.

As described in connection with the first embodiment according to FIGS. **1** to **13**, upon swiveling of the castors **510**, **514** inward, i.e. toward the fork-shaped opening **550**, a collision with the operating table base of a mobile operating table might occur which complicates or even prevents movement of the transport carriage **500**, for example after transfer of a patient support of an operating table. In order to avoid this, delimiting units **558**, **560** are provided which are constructed similar to the delimiting units **158**, **160** according to the first embodiment. In contrast to the delimiting units **158**, **160** of the first embodiment, the guiding rods **583**, **584** of the delimiting units **558**, **560** are, however, not formed as length-adjustable telescopic rods which can be regulated, but as non regulatable guiding rods **583**, **584**. At the front ends of the guiding rods **583**, **584** respective contact elements **568**, **569** are arranged so as to be rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the respective guiding rod such that upon contact of the contact element **568** with the castor **510** or contact of the contact element **569**, respectively, only rolling friction, but no sliding friction occurs. In FIG. **14**, the delimiting unit **558** is shown in a release position. Further details regarding the function of the delimiting units **558**, **560** are explained in detail below in connection with the following Figures.

In FIG. **15**, the transport carriage **500** according to FIG. **14** and an operating table **700** prior to transfer of a patient support, generally referred to by **704**, of the operating table to the transport carriage **500** are shown in a side view. The operating table **700** further comprises an operating table column **702** having an operating table base **706** and a telescopic support **708** with a head module **710**. By means of the head module **710**, a central middle section **716** and the other sections of the patient support **704** connected with the central middle section **716** can be varied in their tilt, cant and longitudinal shift. Further, the patient support **704** can be height-adjusted by means of the telescopic support **708**. For transfer of the patient support **704**, the transport carriage **500** is moved in direction of the arrow **P10** such that the operating table column **704** is positioned in the fork-shaped opening **550** of the transport carriage **500**, and that thereby

17

the connecting elements **526**, **528** are located directly below complementary connecting elements of the patient support **704**, as shown in FIG. **16**. For transfer, the telescopic support **708** of the operating table **700** is then shortened such that the connecting elements **526**, **528** of the transport carriage **500** engage the complementary connecting elements of the patient support **704**. Doing so, the connection between the patient support **704** and the operating table head **710** is automatically cut. Subsequently, the transport carriage is removed from the operating table column **702** together with the patient support **704** in direction of the arrow **P12**, as shown in FIG. **17**. Transfer of the patient support **704** from the transport carriage **500** to the operating table column **702** is effected in reverse order.

The transport carriage **500** comprises a storage battery for supplying power to at least one drive unit for varying the tilt of the patient support **704** when the latter has been transferred to the transport carriage **500**. This is necessary in particular if a patient resting on the patient support **704** must be placed into a shock position. The electrical connection between the patient support **704** and the transport carriage **500** is established via electrical contacts integrated in the connecting elements **526**, **528**. Control of the drive unit for varying the tilt of the patient support **704** is realized via a not shown remote control connected with the patient support **704** and/or via operating controls provided on the patient support **704** and/or on the transport carriage **500**.

FIG. **18** shows a view of the transport carriage **500** and the operating table column **702** from below. Possible regions of collision of the front castors **514** with the operating table base **706** are shaded and designated by **510a** and **514a**.

FIG. **19a** shows a perspective view of a detail of the transport carriage **500** including the castor **514**. The swiveling range of the castor **514** is indicated by a dash double dotted line **590**, and the perimeter of the operating table base **706** is indicated by means of the dash dotted line **592**, wherein the shaded area **594** is a possible region of collision between the castor **514** and the operating table base **706**. The delimiting unit **560** is shown in a release position in FIG. **19a**, and in a delimiting position in FIG. **19b**.

FIG. **20** shows a detail of the transport carriage **500** with the two longitudinal beams **502**, **504**, wherein the delimiting units **558**, **560** are in a first operational state wherein the contact elements **568**, **569** are in a release position in which they do not delimit the swiveling movement of the castor **510**, **514**.

FIG. **21** shows the detail of the transport carriage according to FIG. **20** and of the operating table column **702** arranged in the fork-shaped opening **550** between the longitudinal beams **504**, **506**. The delimiting units **558**, **560** are shown in a second operational state in which the contact elements **568**, **569** are in a delimiting position wherein they delimit the swiveling movement of the castors **510**, **514**. The guiding rods **583**, **584** of the delimiting units **558**, **560** have been pivoted about their respective pivot axis **591**, **582** due to the contact of a first engaging element **566**, **567** with the operating table column **702**, whereby the guiding rods **583**, **584**, together with the contact elements **568**, **569** provided at the front ends of the guiding rods **583**, **584**, are shifted to a delimiting position.

In FIG. **22** a detail of the transport carriage **500** and the operating table column **702** according to FIG. **21** is shown wherein the delimiting units **558**, **560** are shown in the second operational state in which the operating table column **702** is located in the fork-shaped opening **550** of the transport carriage **500**, and thus in a release position in which they do not delimit the swiveling movement of the castors

18

510, **514**. By lifting the operating table column base **706** a respective projection **722**, **724** is brought into engagement with a second engaging element **604**, **606** of the delimiting units **558**, **560**, whereby the engaging elements **604**, **606** are pivoted about a pivot axis **611** and, during this pivoting movement, change the position of the respective first engaging element **566**, **567** of the respective delimiting unit **558**, **560** such that the guiding rods **583**, **584**, due to the spring force of a spring integrated in the guiding block **610** of the respective delimiting unit **558**, **560**, are returned to the release position, so that the swiveling movement of the castors **510**, **514** is no longer delimited after lifting of the operating table column base **706**. This way, the transport carriage **500** is movable in any direction.

The straight lines extending through the cross-sectional center of the longitudinal beams **504**, **506** at the swiveling axes of the castors **510**, **512** and **514**, **516** are considered as the longitudinal axes of the curved longitudinal beams **504**, **506**. A perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage **500** is defined such that the swiveling axes of the castors **510**, **514** as well as the swiveling axes of the castors **512**, **516** each have the same horizontal distance to said perpendicular center plane.

FIG. **23a** shows a front view of the delimiting unit **558** in the first operational state together with the castor **510**. The arrangement consisting of engaging element **566** and engaging element **604** is pivotable about a pivot axis **611** about which it is moved from the position illustrated in FIG. **23a** when the operating table base **706** is lifted by engagement of the projections **722** of the operating table column **702** with the engaging element **604**, such that the first engaging element **566** is rotated about the pivot axis **611** until it is no longer in engagement with the operating table base **706**. Thereby, the delimiting unit **558**, or its contact element **568**, is automatically brought from a delimiting to a release position when the operating table column base is lifted, as will be explained in more detail below in connection with FIGS. **24a**, **24b**, **25a**, and **25b**. In the illustrations of FIGS. **23a** and **23b**, neither the engaging element **566** nor the engaging element **604** is in engagement with the operating table **700**, such that the delimiting unit **558** is in the first operational state, i.e. in a release position, in which the contact element **568** does not delimit the swiveling movement of the castor **510**.

FIG. **24a** shows a front view of the arrangement according to FIG. **23a** in a delimiting position in a second operational state, and FIG. **24b** shows a plan view of the castor **510** and the delimiting unit **558** in the delimiting position in the second operational state. The first engaging element **566** engages the operating table column **702** and is thereby rotated about the rotational axis **581**, whereby the first engaging element **566** moves the guiding rod **583** in direction of the arrow **P13**, such that the contact element **568** is brought into the swiveling range **590**, and the swiveling movement of the castor **510** is delimited thereby. Upon movement of the guiding rod **583** with the contact element **568**, a castor **510** oriented by movement of the transport carriage **500** in direction of the arrow **P10** is deflected in direction of the arrow **P14**, preferably by an angle in the range of 0.5° to 5° , in particular by 3° .

Upon contact of the first engaging element **566** with the operating table base **706**, the engaging element **566** is pivoted about the rotational axis **581** in direction of the arrow **P16**. The distance **E1** indicated in FIG. **24a** of the second engaging element **604** from the rotational axis **611** corresponds to the distance **E1** according to FIG. **23a**. The distance **D1** of the engaging element **566** according to FIG.

19

23a has been reduced to the distance D2 by engagement of the engaging element 566 with the operation table column 702.

In FIG. 25a, a front view of the delimiting unit 558 according to FIGS. 23a and 24a is shown in the second operational state in a release position. The base 706 of the operating table 700 has been lifted from the floor by the distance F1. This has been achieved by shortening the telescopic support 708. Due to the lifting, the engaging element 604 has been pivoted about the pivot axis 611 such that the horizontal distance between the pivot axis and the end of the engaging element 604 facing the operating table column 702 reduces to the length E2. By means of the pivoting of the first engaging element 566 caused thereby, it is achieved that said engaging element 566 no longer engages the operating table 702 and no longer applies the force to the guiding rod 583 which is required for pushing the guiding rod 583 into the delimiting position such that the guiding rod is returned and has the effective lateral length D1 between the rotational axis 611 and the contact area of the engaging element 566.

The pivoting of the engaging elements 566, 604 about the pivot axis 611 causes a movement of the contact element 568 in direction of the arrow P18 based on the effective spring force of the return spring integrated in the delimiting unit 558. In FIG. 25b, the pivoting movement of the engaging elements 566, 604 about the pivot axis 611 is indicated by the arrow P20. This pivoting movement causes a pivoting movement of the first engaging element 566 about the pivot axis 581 such that a movement in direction of the arrow P18 from a delimiting position of the contact element 568 in release position shown in FIG. 25b occurs.

While the present invention has been illustrated and described with respect to a particular embodiment thereof, it should be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications to this invention may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present.

What is claimed is:

1. A transport carriage for transport of a patient support and/or an operating table column of an operating table, comprising:

a chassis which is connectable with the patient support and/or with the operating table column of the operating table, and which comprises a first longitudinal beam and a second longitudinal beam arranged at a distance thereto,

wherein the first and second longitudinal beams form a fork-shaped opening, and

wherein at least one castor which is pivotable about a swiveling axis is arranged at the longitudinal beams forming the fork-shaped opening,

wherein the transport carriage comprises at least one delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of at least one of the castors about its swiveling axis, wherein the delimiting unit comprises a first engaging element which, via contact of the first engaging element with an operating table column arranged in the fork-shaped opening and standing on the same plane on which the castors are supported, moves a contact element of the delimiting unit from a release position in which the delimiting unit does not delimit the swiveling movement of the castor to a delimiting position in which the delimiting unit does delimit the swiveling movement of the castor, and

wherein the delimiting unit comprises a second engaging element which, via contact of the second engaging element with the operating table column arranged in the

20

fork-shaped opening and at a distance from the plane on which the castors are supported, allows for a change of position of the first engaging element from the delimiting position to the release position.

2. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein a first delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the first castor is connected with the first longitudinal beam, and

wherein a second delimiting unit for delimiting the swiveling movement of the second castor is connected with the second longitudinal beam.

3. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein for generating the distance from the plane on which the castors are supported, the operating table column is in engagement with the chassis of the transport carriage or with a support element connected with the chassis,

wherein a lifting unit of the transport carriage lifts the operating table base, and/or

wherein a drive unit shortens the length of the section of the operating table column between the base point of the operating table column and the region of engagement between the chassis and the operating table column.

4. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein a straight line between the release position and the delimiting position is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam, or

wherein said straight line is skewed to the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam, wherein the straight line and the longitudinal axis in the projection in the plan view of the transport carriage enclose an acute angle.

5. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the contact element in the delimiting position has a greater lateral distance to a perpendicular plane through which the longitudinal axis of the longitudinal beam extends, or to a perpendicular center plane of the transport carriage than in the release position, wherein the perpendicular center plane extends between the longitudinal beams.

6. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the delimiting unit comprises a contact element which in the delimiting position laterally contacts a running wheel of the castor and/or a lateral cover of the running wheel of the castor for delimiting the swiveling movement of the castor.

7. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the delimiting unit comprises an elastically deformable element which, upon a movement of the first engaging element from the release position into the delimiting position, is deformed such that it applies a reset force to the first engaging element or to a further element engaging the first engaging element, wherein the reset force causes a movement of the first engaging element from the delimiting position into the release position at least when the second engaging element enables the change of position of the first engaging element from the delimiting position to the release position through the contact of the second engaging element with the operating table column arranged in the fork-shaped opening and at a distance from the plane on which the castors are supported.

8. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the contact element, after an orientation of the running wheel of the castor caused by a movement of the transport carriage in a direction of a free end of the longitudinal beam along the longitudinal axis thereof, deflects upon a movement from the release to the delimiting position.

9. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein upon contact of the operating table column and the transport

21

carriage, an engaging element of the delimiting unit shifts the position of a guiding element connected with the contact element along a straight line.

10. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the contact element is rotatably supported such that it performs a rotary movement upon contact with the running wheel of the castor and upon a rotary movement of the running wheel.

11. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the chassis and/or a support element connected with the chassis comprises connecting elements for selectively establishing a connection with the patient support or with the operating table column which are arranged at a distance above the longitudinal beams.

12. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein two further castors are connected with the chassis and/or that at least one lowerable non pivotable guiding wheel is connected with the chassis.

22

13. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein at least two castors connected with the chassis or the non pivotable guiding wheel connected with the chassis are coupled with a braking unit by which a braking force is applicable to a running wheels of said castors.

14. The transport carriage according to claim 1, wherein the delimiting unit comprises a first elastically deformable element which, in the delimiting position, applies a force to the contact element or to a guiding element connected with the contact element by which force the contact element is movable into the release position.

15. An arrangement having an operating table comprising a mobile operating table column and a patient support which can be coupled with the operating table column, and having a transport carriage according to claim 1.

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